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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE GREAT BISMARCK FETE

Honors to the ex-Chancellor on His Eightieth Birthday.

THOUSANDS AT FRIEDRICHSRUH

Preparations for the Grand Celebration Which Is to be Held at the Prince's Residence To-day.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, March 31.—A beautiful, sunny afternoon brought thousands of people to the castle gates, where they vainly sought admittance to the park in the hope of catching sight of the ex-Chancellor. Dr. Chrysander, in view of the great crowds that have recently thronged the park, was firm in his decision not to admit the public.

Prince Bismarck did not take his customary walk to-day, but had a short stroll around the park to gather strength for the birthday celebration to-morrow. Palisades have been erected behind the park to prevent marauders from intruding upon the privacy of the ex-Chancellor. Beer and champagne booths have been put up on the right and left of the station for the accommodation of visitors. Along the triumphal way to the castle gates are numerous beflagged poles surmounted by garlands of fir. Numberless presents of all conceivable kinds continue to arrive from all parts of the world.

Prince Bismarck will rest to-morrow until 10 A. M., when he will take breakfast alone with his family. At noon he will receive the Cuirassiers of Magdeburg, the Rectors of the universities, and other officials who will come to offer congratulations. He will not make an address, but one of the delegation of students will deliver a long oration for the Prince's edification. After 7 o'clock no one will be received. At 8 o'clock the torchlight procession will take up its march.

Count Herbert and Count William, Prince Bismarck's sons, with their families, arrived last night, and Dr. Schweninger came to-day.

A heavy rainstorm which came up suddenly at 2 o'clock made the roads of the Sachsenwald almost impassable. The crowds quickly dispersed and stormed the trains for Hamburg, but a small knot of the ex-Chancellor's admirers remained steadfastly planted at the castle gates.

Some of Prince Bismarck's admirers, evidently recalling the story that when a student the Prince cured himself of a fever by eating two pounds of sausages and drinking several liters of beer, are sending to the ex-Chancellor beer and sausages enough to provision a besieged garrison.

The platform of the railway station has been piled up with barrels and boxes, which men have been busy all day carting to the castle.

HAMBURG A BLAZE OF LIGHT.

The Rejoicings Already Begun in the City on the Elbe.

HAMBURG, March 31.—At 6:30 o'clock this evening, notwithstanding rain and mud, the streets were a black mass of people, in which here and there could be seen many colored dots, these being the caps of all hues worn by the 6,000 students gathered here to take part in to-morrow's procession. On all the houses in the city flags are already displayed, and on most of them wreaths and garlands add to the decorations. Many of the shop windows are converted into small temples for the glorification of Bismarck. In these, busts of the ex-Chancellor, surrounded with suitable decorations and inscriptions, are to be seen.

There is hardly a house without candles and tinted lamps in the windows. Lombards Bridge is illuminated with 68,000 jets of gas. The Disconto Bank is made brilliant with 12,000 gas jets, and the Deutsche Bank displays 10,000. On the Rathaus are 10,000 candles, on the Bourse 5,000, while the Victoria Hotel has 2,000 colored lamps. Roman candles will be burned on the roof of the Boerse for two hours.

In the centre of the Inner Alster a hundred barges are stationed, from which fireworks will be set off. The special features of this display will be Bismarck and the Bismarckian coat of arms in brilliant fire. More than 2,000 rockets will be fired from the quays.

The police will stop all traffic after 7 o'clock to-morrow morning. At that hour 4,000 students from the universities will assemble in the Moorweide, and at 8 o'clock they will start on their march, proceeding through the Dammthor, Glockengiesserwall, and Steinwall to the Klosterthor station, where they will take a train for Aumuehle. The order of the procession will be as follows: The Grand Marshal, on horseback; a band of students from Aachen, Berlin, Bonn, Brunswick, and Breslau; another band, from Charlottenburg, Darmstadt, Dresden, Erlangen, and Freiburg; a band from Giessen, Goettingen, Greifswald, Haile, and Hanover; a band from Heidelberg, Jena, Carlsruhe, Kiel, and Koenigsberg; a band from Leipsic, Marburg, Munich, Muenster, and Rostock; a band from Strassburg, Stuttgart, Tuebingen, and Wuerzburg. All these delegations will carry handsome banners. The unorganized students, marching five abreast, will bring up the rear.

At 9:30 o'clock to-night the rain ceased, and the city presented a fairylike spectacle. Magnesium lights on the old-fashioned towers give a magical brilliance to the scene, and so numerous are the illuminations that they create the impression that the city is on fire. The roadways are crowded with sightseers, and in some places are almost completely blocked, especially in and around the Zoological Gardens, where the students are having a kommers. Fireworks of all colors and descriptions are being set off, and the glittering pyrotechnics, with their showers of sparks of various hues, form a beautiful spectacle over the Alser Basin.

RUDESHEIM HONORS THE PRINCE.

A Grand Celebration at the National Monument on the Niederwald.

RUDESHEIM, March 31.—At noon to-day the people of the Rhine Valley united in honoring Bismarck at the national monument on the Niederwald. Conservatives, National Liberals, and Centrists took part in the ceremonies. A large number of men had been at work decorating the scene, but a stormy southwest wind and several days of rain delayed them greatly. It was found to be quite impossible to decorate the houses on Rhine Street, which was flooded with six inches of water yesterday, and it was difficult to communicate with the left bank of the river. The people of Rudesheim placed on the national monument a laurel wreath on which was inscribed, "A Grateful Rhineland."

The ceremonies began at 10 o'clock, when a party of prominent people arrived at the Niederwald. The First President of Hesse-Nassau made the opening speech, and gave a toast to the Emperor. This was followed by the singing of the national air. Prof. Onken, from Giessen, made an address eulogistic of Bismarck, which was followed by the singing of "Deutschland Ueber Alles," and then the "Kaiser Wilhelm und Fuerst Bismarck" march concluded the morning's programme.

In the afternoon there was a promenade concert from 3 to 5 o'clock on Rhine Street. A wine kommers was held in the Rhinehall, the principal features being a toast to the Emperor, a speech on the achievements of Bismarck, and a song in honor of the ex-Chancellor. At 8 o'clock there was a general illumination.

AT FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

A Memorial Tablet Unveiled in Bismarck's Old Residence.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, March 31.—Last night the Saalbau was crowded with guests on the occasion of the kommers in honor of Bismarck. Hans Blum of Leipsic and Prof. Rohrhurst of Heidelberg were the orators.

To-day the festivities were continued. A feature of the celebration was the uncovering of a memorial tablet in the house on Grosse Gallus Strasse, where Bismarck dwelt when Prussian Ambassador to the German Diet in 1852.

Festivities in honor of Prince Bismarck were held yesterday in Wittenberg, Essenruhr, Brunswick, and Posen.

AN ANTI-BISMARCK MEETING.

A St. Louis Socialist Denounces the Iron Chancellor.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 31.—The Socialists of this city to-night held an anti-Bismarckian mass meeting at Central Turner Hall. The principal speaker was Adolph Hepner. In the course of his speech he said:

"To-morrow Germany will be ablaze with the enthusiasm of servile worshippers of a man who within the space of ten years inspired three wars, entailing misery, mutilation, and death to hundreds of thousands of people.

"This apotheosis is the last debt to be paid to the man who spent a lifetime in aggrandizing the House of Hohenzollern, washing his conscience, spurring that ardor that his flatterers generously call genius, sacrificing personal honor to the end.

"As a people, the nation never existed within his view, except as a means to glorify the dynasty and rivet its power. Analysis of Bismarck's part in uniting all Germany reveals the part of an absorbed enthusiast, a frenzied zealot, in creating a greater empire for a greater Emperor, who inspired all his enthusiasm, and Germany became a vast military camp and prison.

"The Carnegies and the Pullmans and the executive officers who uphold them are in kinship to the octogenarian smith, who welded united Germany.

GRATIFYING TREASURY FIGURES

The Statement Issued Saturday the Most Encouraging Given to the Public in Many Months.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The statement of the condition of the Treasury issued on Saturday is the most encouraging one given to the public in many months. It showed that the excess of receipts over expenditures for the day were $620,485.36. The excess of expenditures over receipts for the month were only $234,206.58. The deficiency of receipts, as compared with expenditures for the fiscal year, was $36,529,977.57. The improvement is at once noticed by comparing this condition with that reported on March 13. The expenditures on that day were $661,650.09 less than the receipts. The expenditures had exceeded the receipts for the month by $3,400,591.72, and the deficiency of receipts for the fiscal year was $39,696,362.71.

The improvement is attributed chiefly to the increase in customs receipts. In internal revenue receipts the income has not improved as some of the bureau chiefs had expected. Until the effect shall begin to be felt of the necessity for the withdrawal of spirits, the stocks of which withdrawn to avoid the increased taxation is supposed to be pretty well exhausted, the internal revenue receipts will not satisfy the bureau people. The receipts from income tax account have not been large, and until the decision of the Supreme Court upon the constitutionality of the law shall be announced it is believed that they will not increase notably.

Not much concern is felt in the Internal Revenue Bureau about the fate of the law in the Supreme Court. It is believed that it will be sustained, though it is admitted there may be dissenting opinions as to the constitutionality of some of the details of the law, not, however, so serious as to affect the law as a whole.

THE CREW SEEN IN THE RIGGING

An Unknown Schoonor Ashore in the Bay of Fundy—No Means of Saving Those Who Are on Board.

HALIFAX, March 31.—An unknown two-masted schooner foundered at 9:30 o'clock this morning on Trinity Ledge, about fifteen miles off Cape St. Mary, situated near the extremity of Nova Scotia, in the Bay of Fundy. About twenty feet of masts could be seen out of the water at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and the crew were in the rigging. No means of relief is at hand.

An endeavor will be made to obtain a tugboat at Yarmouth, but it is doubtful if this can be accomplished in time to rescue the unfortunate seamen. It is also feared the tide will have ebbed before relief shall arrive, and in that case there would be small hope of saving the crew.

The schooner struck on the ledge at low tide.

NO DEBATES IN THIS CONVENTION

A Gathering of Southern Ministers to Engage in Purely Church Work.

RICHMOND, Va., March 31.—In the near future, possibly some time about the middle of June, there promises to be held in this city the largest gathering of ministers of the Gospel of all denominations ever assembled in this State, or probably in the South. The idea of holding such a convention originated with the Rev. John W. Dougherty, the pastor of Fulton Baptist Church here. About 500 ministers throughout Virginia have written this gentleman indorsing the movement.

The Rev. Mr. Dougherty, speaking of the proposed convention, said:

"We propose to hold meetings about five days and nights, to talk about the Holy Spirit and look for His blessings on ourselves, our churches, and our State. In this convention there will be no debates, no controversies, but pure devotion and practical instruction. A programme of topics and speakers will be carefully arranged and strictly adhered to. This is thought to be the best thing to do. For the sake of order there will be sufficient organization to secure it."

DIED AFTER TAKING ANTITOXINE

A Brooklyn Girl Lived Only Ten Minutes After an Injection Was Given.

Miss Bertha M. Valentine, seventeen years old, died at her home, 311 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, Friday, ten minutes after an injection of antitoxine had been given to her by Dr. James L. Kortright of 252 Rodney Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Kortright said the girl's death was due undoubtedly to the antitoxine, which he had purchased in this city. He removed the seal and cork himself.

The girl had diphtheria, the diagnosis proved, and Dr. Kortright said that five minutes after he gave the injection she had convulsions, and in five minutes more was dead. He is unable to account for the strange action of the medicine, unless it is that some other preparation was put in the bottle by mistake.

Coroner Creamer will hold an inquest. Neither the Coroner nor the parents of the girl attach any blame to the physician. Miss Valentine was buried Saturday, in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE. The popular new Puzzle, which is creating so much comment. Sold everywhere. Price, 25c.

TO REMOVE PLATT'S MEN

The Mayor Said to Have Given Notice to Murray and Kerwin.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S DAY OF UNREST

His Followers in Long Conferences—The Commissioners Consult Friends—Plan of Police Legislation.

"Police Commissioners Charles H. Murray and Michael Kerwin have had notice from Mayor Strong that they are to be removed within a week or two," was a statement which was made by numerous Platt Republicans yesterday.

This news that will be welcome to many could not be made absolute, although there were many indications that there was sincere belief in its truth on the part of some of the prominent followers of Mr. Platt.

If it turns out to be untrue there will be a suspicion in the minds of many that it is a part of a political game, destined to have the effect of solidifying the wavering forces of the Tioga statesman.

The suggestion was made by a few conservatives that this story might have originated in the minds of men who are anxious to make Mayor Strong appear as the aggressor in a fight against the Platt machine.

There have been rumors on this subject for weeks. Ever since the situation at Albany over the police reform legislation began to grow mixed, there has been the possibility that Mayor Strong might avail himself of the opportunity conferred by the Power of Removal bill.

The reform elements in the city have been hoping that the Mayor would remove these Commissioners and thereby make a public declaration that he was in favor of a change in the Police Department at once.

The story which was heard on all sides yesterday, wherever there were Platt followers, was that the Mayor had decided upon the removals. Further than this, it was said the Police Commissioners had received notice Friday that their official heads were to come off; that Gov. Morton, Lieut. Gov. Saxton, and Speaker Fish had all received a hint to that effect.

The Police Commissioners were beseiged by newspaper men yesterday, and while they were not disposed to discuss their chances at any length, such things as they did say were not in the nature of confirmation.

But the stories which were afloat put the Commissioners, the Platt Senators who chanced to be in the city, Chairman Lauterbach, who is the head of the local Platt machine, and even Mr. Platt himself, into such a frame of mind that they could not enjoy the day of rest. They were either panic-stricken or plotting how they might consummate the game, of which the stories were a part—if they were a part of any game. It might be added that one thing which made the conservatives disposed to doubt the correctness of the story was the fact that Mayor Strong does not "hunt with a brass band." In other cases he has not given a week's notice to the men who were to be removed.

There was a hustling of the Platt clans yesterday. Police Commissioner Murray had his headquarters during the afternoon at his residence, 25 Madison Avenue. He remained there several hours and received several distinguished callers. The Commissioner lives just across Madison Square from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where Mr. Platt has his headquarters.

Chairman Lauterbach called on ex-Senator Platt a little after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The two left the hotel together soon afterward. It was said, later in the day, that they had been to see Commissioner Murray.

They were back in the hotel about 2 o'clock, and then a string of Mr. Platt's followers began to arrive. They went at once to Mr. Platt's rooms. Senator O'Connor was the first. Others who came were Louis F. Payn, ex-Senator Vedder, Senator H. J. Coggeshall, Senator John Raines, and Cornelius Van Cott. Others who were at the hotel were Police Justice Meade, Robert Greacin, George Wanmaker, and Abraham Gruber.

Police Commissioner Kerwin arrived at 25 Madison Avenue about that time, and went into conference with his brother Commissioner. They were together for two or three hours, interrupted only by newspaper men. At first they said they had nothing to say.

"Do you care to deny the story that you have had notice that you are to be removed in a few days?" Commissioner Kerwin was asked.

"I do not care to say anything about it," he replied.

Commissioner Murray said the same.

Afterward they were asked directly whether they had been notified of their coming removal.

"We have received nothing definite to that effect," they said.

The conference in Mr. Platt's room had the subject of police legislation at Albany under discussion. When the Senators and lobbyists had come away they were unwilling to go into details as to what had been said or what had been the opinions as to the story of Kerwin's and Murray's removal. Some of them said this story had been discussed "incidentally."

So far as what the Senators said as to police legislation is any indication, the policy to be followed at Albany is this: The majority of the Senators—the Platt men—will endeavor to whip Senators Stapleton, Lamy, and Reynolds into line to support the Lexow bill. The majority will not accept any further amendments which are designed to make changes of importance. They will first employ their best energies to secure the necessary seventeen votes from the Republican side of the House, but if Lamy, Stapleton, and Reynolds are independent enough to withstand the Platt whip, then the requisite number of votes will be solicited from the Democrats.

Senator Raines, who was disposed to discuss the probable action at Albany more freely than the others, said some things which were in line with the programme outlined.

"It is our policy to go ahead on Wednesday," he said, "and the majority will not accept any important amendments. We have indisputable evidence that these bills are satisfactory to the Mayor. If we have votes enough, we are going to put them through."

Some thought this programme looked like retaliation. There were plenty of theories put forth by the Platt men on which to build up a retaliatory sentiment. One story was that Mayor Strong, in his proposed removal of the Police Commissioners, was "violating an agreement" with Gov. Morton and Lieut. Gov. Saxton. It was said that when these officials, and others who represented them, have conferred with the Mayor, he has given them to understand that he did not intend to remove the two men. Because of their action on the plan of reorganization submitted by Commissioner Andrews, the Platt men said, the Mayor had changed his mind. Accompanying this explanation of the Mayor's change of heart there was a statement that the Mayor had informed the Albany officials of his determination, and it was in this way that the "notice" had been brought to the Commissioners.

Col. Ashley W. Cole, private secretary to Gov. Morton, was accredited with having come to this city with a message to Mayor Strong on the subject. Col. Cole frequently comes to this city to remain over Sunday.

Abraham Gruber spoke of the proposed removal as if it were a settled thing.

"It is a moral and political outrage," he said.

He is one of Mr. Platt's most frequent talkers.

DYING IN A CUBAN PRISON

Two American Citizens Reported as Unjustly Imprisoned—The Spanish Troops Defeated.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31.—Passengers from Santiago de Cuba report that two American citizens are dying in prison in that city.

Acocrding to the passengers' story, the imprisoned Americans have all the passports and papers required by law, and their incarceration is considered an outrage.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 31.—Private advices last night from Cuba, per steamer Olivette, state that several minor fights on the 26th and 27th insts. took place between the Spanish troops and the insurgents in the Province of Santa Clara. The insurgents defeated the Spanish troops on both days. The Spaniards left their dead on the field and retreated in good order. The dead, it is stated, numbered forty-nine in both days' fighting.

The soldiers recently sent from Spain, called volunteers, most of whom are mere boys, are conscripts. Their hearts are not in the fight, and many of them have deserted and gone over to the insurgents. Two regiments were sent to the country. Three days after their arrival in Havana fifty so-called Spanish volunteers recently from Spain deserted and are now with the insurgents.

Gen. Palacio Amador Guerra is near Manzanillo, a seaport town, with 5,000 well-armed cavalry. He is considered the bravest of all by the Cubans. It is expected that he will soon raid the towns of Santiago and Manzanillo.

It is estimated that the insurgents now number 20,000 under arms in the island. To-day a prominent Cuban of this city said: "Spain will find us prepared this time, and not as we were in 1886. We have leaders and lots of money. We will have our independence, and very likely annex ourselves to the United States."

He said: "The yellow fever will thin the Spanish ranks, and we will get aid from the outside."

The steamer Pedro Pablo is still under surveillance by the customs authorities. The cutter McLane is still here to enforce the neutrality laws.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN UTAH

A Mormon Who Opposed It Asked to Resign from the Convention.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 31.—Twenty-two speeches were delivered in the Constitutional Convention yesterday for and against the adoption of the female-suffrage clause. Those in favor largely predominate, and there is no doubt of the adoption of the clause by a heavy majority.

A dramatic incident marked the close of the day's proceedings. Roberts, the Mormon leader of the Democracy, read a dispatch from the Democratic Committee of his county, calling on him to cease opposing woman suffrage or resign. He stated that he had telegraphed back that it would be impossible for him to change his course. He asked the privilege of delivering the last speech in the debate, as, he said impressively, it might be his last speech before the convention. His request was granted, amid a storm of cheers from both Democrats and Republicans.

FIRE IN CHICAGO NEWSPAPER OFFICES

Losses Sustained by The Times and The Freie Presse.

CHICAGO, March 31.—There was a fire this afternoon in the old Times Building, and in less than fifteen minutes the top floor was a mass of flames. A general alarm was sent in, and after a hard fight the fire was subdued, but the building was flooded with water. The loss will not fall much below $40,000. The biulding is damaged to the extent of $10,000.

It is probable that The Times's presses are wrecked, and if this is so, the loss is heavy. The Freie Presse plant was considerably damaged, and losses were sustained by Severn & Emery, the Simon Printing Company, and Smily, Rush & Co., dealers in stationery.

The fire, it is thought, originated in a pile of rubbish from spontaneous combustion.

Laying Rails on Sunday.

WHITESTONE, L. I., March 31.—A gang of secton men of the Long Island Railroad came here this morning, and resumed the work of laying new rails between this place and College Point, which they began last Sunday.

The village resounded with the noise of the sledges, and many residents are indignant at the violation of the Sunday law.

The railroad company is putting down heavy rails, so that better time to New-York can be made with safety.

It is said that the new rails are being laid on Sunday because fewer trains are run on that day.

To Take Sutherland to Sing Sing.

Kenneth F. Sutherland, who has served ten months in the Kings County Penitentiary for complicity in the Gravesend election frauds of 1893, will be taken to Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, to-day. He will also have to pay a fine of $500. This his brother, Robert J. Sutherland, will pay on Tuesday, and that afternoon Sutherland will be taken by Sheriff Buttling to Sing Sing Prison, where he will begin his sentence of one year and ten months for ballot-box stuffing. He acknowledged having put 700 ballots in one box in Gravesend in the November election of 1893.

Man Scalded and Cable Stopped.

Frederick Davis, twenty-four years old, who lives in Fifty-third Street, and is employed in the Broadway cable power house, Fiftieth Street and Sixth Avenue, while oiling some machinery last night was scalded about the neck and shoulders by the bursting of a steam pipe. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital and will probably recover.

The bursting of the steam pipe caused a partial derangement of the machinery, resulting the stoppage of a section of the cable, and a blockade which, however, was of short duration.

Changes at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 31.—Col. Clous, Professor of Law at the Military Academy, will relieve Col. Barr, at Governors Island, and Major George B. Davis will take Col. Clous's place.

Capt. Wilbert E. Wilder has been ordered to relieve Lieut. John M. Carson, Jr., as Adjutant of the Military Academy, on May 15. Lieut. Carson will join his regiment.

Lieut. Carson has been one of the most popular Adjutants that have served at the Military Academy.

CAMERA COST TWO LIVES

One that of a Baboon and the Other His Owner, Nam Tuck.

THE SIMIAN DROWNED AT SEA

Nam Tuck, Bitten While Trying to Bring His Pet to the Pathon's Deck to be Photographed, Died.

This trouble was all brought about by Capt. Wright's liking for amateur photography. There was a first cause, of course, but the Captain's mania for making pictures was the direct cause.

The story was told yesterday when the British steamship Pathon arrived in port. The Pathon is from China. She had a Chinese steward and a baboon on board when she sailed into the Red Sea, bound for New-York. The baboon bit the steward, who was also his owner, and then jumped into the sea and was drowned. The steward died.

Officers of the Pathon told about it yesterday. They said the steward, Nam Tuck by name, had gone ashore at Singapore, where the Pathon had touched for a day on her homeward trip, and had there taken unto himself a baboon, a pink-faced, tailless, missing link, with shaggy hair and protruding tusks, for all of which he had paid $5 in coin of the realm.

Five other Orientals attached to the vessel made purchases likewise. But they failed to get as much ugliness for their money. They each bought a monkey, but none of them was so grotesquely hideous as Nam Tuck's acquisition. They were curtailed, of fair proportion, and were as graceless and inelegant as any monkeys ever seen, but they could not match in unsightliness the ill-visaged brute which was Nam Tuck's own by right of purchase.

And Nam Tuck became inordinately proud of his evil-favored one, and built a cage for him. He fashioned it of stout planking, for the lumping denizen of the forest was strong of limb and liked not restraint.

The Pathon sailed away, and one bright, sunshiny day, just as the vessel was nearing Daedalus Lighthouse, in the Red Sea, Capt. Wright bethought himself of pictures. Monkeys grouped picturesquely about the deck would look unique if photographed, he thought. Therefore he brought up his camera and dispatched a messenger to the various owners of monkeys, ordering them to bring forth their uncomely possessions and range them in line upon the deck, in order that the shadows of the ill-made gibberers could be caught ere the substance of their ugliness faded.

The monkeys were accordingly led up from the darkness of their 'tween-deck quarters and ranged on the hot, sunlit deck, where they capered about in all manner of inartistic poses and made grimaces.

And while the amateur photographer was arranging the legs of his tripod camera the fated Nam Tuck appeared. He saw the preparations which had been made for immortalizing that quintet of ordinary, passably ugly monkeys, and was sore depressed because his own antipode of simian comeliness had not been invited.

He expostulated with the Captain, and the mariner-photographer shook his head clear of the black cloth, which he had been arranging, and told Nam Tuck that it was the only camera he had on board, and he did not want to risk it.

But Nam Tuck was insistent, and finally the Captain told him to go along and bring up his baboon. Nam Tuck scuttled below, and, flinging off a bar of the cage, grasped the baboon by the nape of the neck. The baboon, being in a surly mood, forthwith grasped him by the hand and bit clean through the wrist, narrowly missing an artery.

Nam Tuck yelled and hit the baboon in the face with his other hand. The animal let go its hold, but the taste of blood had maddened him. He savagely attacked the bars of his prison, gnashing with his teeth and rending with his feet and hands, and before the mangled Nam Tuck had reached the deck he had ripped his way to a freedom of the ship.

Nam Tuck rushed up into the sunlight, and behind him skipped clumsily the jumping and enraged baboon. The monkeys fled gibbering to the rigging, and the crew climbed upon hatches and looked.

The brute slashed around a while, and then suddenly sidled up the forerigging. The steward meanwhile was howling with pain, and Capt. Wright went below and got his pistol. Then he got upon the bridge, and, taking a deadly aim at the ragged shape on the foremost, chipped off a part of the forestay. The baboon grinned hideously and the Captain cocked his pistol again and looked determined. The bullet flicked a section out of the forward railing, and his monkeyship looked at the Captain and became scornful of his marksmanship. The Captain set his teeth and pulled the trigger hard. The ball drilled a hole in the air above the mast, and the baboon stood upon his head in the rigging and chattered immoderately. The marksman fired two more shots, and the shaggy target executed in the rigging some very expressive acrobatic feats.

There were eight Lascars in the crew, and these armed themselves with long bamboo poles, and, climbing into the rigging, sought to dispossess the baboon from his pre-empted territory. The baboon retreated as the assailants approached, and suddenly swung himself on a backstay and glided to the deck like a flash. Then he hopped upon the railing and took a survey of things.

The Lascars swarmed out of the rigging and, joined by other members of the crew similarly armed with bamboos, they charged upon the simian, who gathered together his awkward shape and bundled along the railing to the poop. There he made another pause. The bamboo brigade formed line of battle and made a general onslaught. The baboon retreated gibbering and grinning. The line of waving bamboos pressed him back to the taffrail. He leaped upon that and looked downward at the sluicing waters. He shivered and looked pleadingly back toward his foes.

They yelled pitilessly and beat their bamboos on the deck. The baboon looked at the waters again, and then cowered timorously. The Lascars gave a frightful yell and the poor, misshapen creature gave them one frightened, imploring look, and then awkwardly bounded into the sea. He struck out for the shore, which was about two miles distant, and never turned to look back at the inhospitable home he had left. His strength soon gave out, and when last seen he was beating the strangling water with his gaunt arms.

Nam Tuck's wound resulted in blood poisoning, and he died in great agony March 11, the day the ship reached Gibraltar.

Capt. Ridgway Dead.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.—Capt. William Ridgway of New-Brunswick, N. J., who was struck by a drill engine in the Pennsylvania Railroad freight yard, last night, died at St. Francis's Hospital this morning. The body will be removed to New-Brunswick for interment.

M'KINLEY AND FREE COINAGE

He Wants to Straddle the Question and That Suits the Kansas Republicans.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 31.—Since the tour of Gov. McKinley through Kansas just prior to the last State election, the Kansas friends of "Tom" Reed have been very nervous. Before that incident the man from Maine had a strong following in this State, but the effective assistance of the Ohio Governor in the last campaign has aroused a feeling for him that has foreshadowed the feeling for Reed.

It was Cyrus Leland, the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee and the Kansas member of the National Committee, who suggested, planned, and carried out McKinley's trip. Leland had the double purpose of arousing the Republicans and booming McKinley for President. He succeeded well in both respects.

Major Morrill, the Republican candidate for Governor, was born in the town in which Mr. Reed had his birth, and as a member of the School Committee gave Reed his first permit to teach school. But when the Republicans won their recent victory in Kansas, Gov. Morrill was not forgetful of the manner in which McKinley had come to his assistance in the campaign, and a glance over the list of those who have received appointments from the Governor shows that almost every man is a strong supporter of McKinley.

It is safe to say that McKinley will have the solid Kansas delegation in the next National Republican Convention.

It looks as if Kansas, in the National Convention, will not be for a free silver declaration, but for some sort of financial straddle. It is understood here that that is what McKinley wants.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Gov. McKinley, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and others, arrived in Washington to-night from Savannah. The Governor declined to be interviewed on political topics. He will start for home to-morrow.

GERMANY WANTS HORSE MEAT

Americans Advised by Consul Tingle of Brunswick to Make a Business of Supplying the Demand.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—One of the most striking novelties in recent Consular reports received at the State Department is the deliberate recommendation of a United States Consul that American packers should turn their attention to shipping horse flesh to Germany.

In view of the prohibition of German markets to American cattle, there is another direction toward which American packers might well turn their attention. That is the preparation and sale of horse meat.

This is the opening paragraph of a report just received from Consul Edward W. S. Tingle at Brunswick, Germany. Mr. Tingle adds:

While exact statistics as to the consumption of horse meat are difficult to obtain, it seems it is almost as great as that of beef or mutton in the large cities of Germany. In smaller cities, where there is some prejudice against horse meat, the consumption is about one-third that of beef, but in these places the use of horse meat is growing daily. Its consumers are exclusively of the poorer classes, but they comprise nine-tenths of the consumers of the country.

Beef and other first-class meats cost from 15 to 25 cents per pound in Germany, and are out of the reach of the average workman, who receives 75 cents or $1 per day.

The demand for horse meat has grown to such an extent that it is beginning to be difficult to supply it, and this is where the opportunity for the American packer comes in. Formerly the German butcher had little difficulty in procuring for slaughter horses which were either worn out or injured so as to be worthless, but the supply of this class of animals is about exhausted, and horses for butchering now cost from $45 to $50; formerly they could be had for from $5 to $10. The consequence is that, just as people have become attached to horse meat, the butcher finds he must raise his prices.

Horses can be raised in the United States much cheaper than cattle. They can be slaughtered by any of the American packing houses as easily as cattle, and they can be shipped alive across the sea much more easily than cattle, and can be sold either on the hoof or dressed at a price certainly greater than 7 cents per pound. The meat is consumed in Germany in both a salted and smoked state.

With the astonishingly rapid disuse of horses in America, their raising, especially West, is far from being the profitable industry it was. If the ranchman, however, can make the raising of horses for food profitable, why should he not do it?

The subject is of twofold interest to the American packer, whose beef and beef products are now excluded from the German market, and to the horse raiser, whose invested capital brings him in very unsatisfactory returns. The prejudice against eating horse meat is so great in our country that there will probably never be a demand for meat of this kind, but there is no reason why American packers and ranchmen should not take advantage of the existence of a different state of things in another country to found what can be made a very profitable industry and extensive export trade.

To Survey the Indian Territory.

SOUTH McALESTER, Indian Territory, March 31.—G. W. Harkins and party, consisting of 150 men of the United States Geological Survey, have arrived in this city, for the purpose of surveying the Indian Territory, preparatory to opening up the country for white settlement. The headquarters of the corps will be at South McAlester, the capital of the Territory. The country will be laid off in counties, sections, townships, and ranges, $400,000 having been appropriated for the expense. It is proposed to do the work in two years. The Indians now realize that tribal relationship is doomed and that allotments are inevitable.

The Debs Presidential Boom.

LA PORTE, Ind., March 31.—The Indiana Populists are likely to put forward Eugene V. Debs for the candidate of the People's Party for President in 1896. Debs clubs, having for their object the capture of the Indiana delegation to the National Convention, are being organized throughout Northern Indiana. The promoters of the movement to bring about an amalgamation of the industrial organizations in the interests of the labor leader are prominent members of the Knights of Labor, whose chieftain, Grand Master Workman Sovereign, in an interview at Columbus, Ohio, Friday, nominated Debs for the Presidency.

Most's April Fools' Day Affair.

John Most has issued a call for a meeting of Anarchists to be held this evening to denounce Prince Bismarck on the occasion of his birthday. The call says:

"Friends of Humanity: Show your contempt for the bloodhound and murderer Bismarck by appearing in full force at a meeting in Clarendon Hall Monday evening. Show your friends that you are not the dogs that the capitalists think you are."

Found in the Cellar Dead.

Michael Walsh, forty-eight years old, of 420 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, visited his son-in-law, Stephen Zollinger of 345 Seventeenth Street, on Saturday night. He was found dead in the cellar yesterday. It is believed that he fell down the stairs and died from exposure.

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!" PUZZLE. Sold by ALL TOY DEALERS AND STATIONERS. PRICE, 25c. Made in Salem, Mass., by Messrs. Parker Brothers, publishers of "Innocence Abroad," "Chivalry," and other popular games. The Parker Games received HIGHEST AWARDS for games at the WORLD'S FAIR. "Pike's Peak" Puzzle is FASCINATING, and DESERVES its enormous sale! Start from the pin at the very base of the mountain and try to get up to the top. Toy stores, 25c.; by mail from publishers, 30c. Can you climb Pike's Peak?—Adv.

SEIZURE OF THE PATHAN

Chinese Mistook Small Iron Balls for Munitions of War.

THREATS TO BLOW UP THE VESSEL

Permission to Notify the British Consul Refused — Great Britain Gave 24 Hours for the Vessel's Release.

The officers of the British steamship Pathan, which arrived from China ports yesterday, told the particulars of that vessel's seizure by the Chinese while in the Formosa channel on her last trip out from New-York.

The vessel sailed from this port in July last. She had a cargo of general merchandise, aggregating 5,000 tons. In the cargo was a small box of pistol cartridges and two boxes of revolvers.

The vessel had left Foo-Chow, and was off the Island of White Dogs, when, on Sept. 20, a Chinese revenue cutter, a telegraph boat, and a Chinese man-of-war, the Nanshin, came out to intercept her. The Nanshin hoisted a signal, which the officers of the Pathan could not make out.

"We were not interested very much in either her or her signals," said Second Officer Graham yesterday. "She fired a gun and we hoisted the British ensign and dipped it as a salute. She fired another blank, and then sent a solid shot across our bows, at the same time hoisting an international code signal, which read: 'If you will wait awhile.'

"We thought it was time to stop. She came around our stern with her guns trained on us. A boat came alongside bearing a Third Lieutenant, who demanded our register and manifest. We gave it to him, and he returned to the war ship. Shortly they signaled 'Follow us.' They had found on our manifest, among other things, the small case of cartridges and the two cases of revolvers. They were hardly more than toys. This was their excuse for holding us. War had not been declared when we sailed from New-York.

"We followed to a point behind the White Dogs, and the chief mandarin came aboard, and demanded that he should be allowed to search the ship. The cargo was too much for him, however, and he gave it up, but remarked that we had munitions of war, and we denied it."

In spite of Capt. Wright's threat to complain to the British Consul, the Pathan was ordered to follow the man-of-war to Ki Sung. Two officers, twelve sailors, and twelve marines were put aboard. The Captain was refused permission to communicate with the British Consul at Tamsui, and the man-of-war and the other boats kept guard, the former keeping a searchlight on the vessel at night, and the guns trained on her at all times.

In port work was begun on transferring the cargo to other vessels under the direction of the Chief Mandarin ashore. In the cargo was found a quantity of iron balls about the size of baseballs. They had small holes in them, and were for use in cotton machinery, being destined for Shanghai. But the Chinamen thought they had discovered a patent shell, and at once seized them, and reported to that effect to the Governor of Formosa. The report also stated that it was believed that the cargo was made up of other dangerous munitions, and that the merchandise was put on top of the cargo to deceive. A considerable part of the cargo was destroyed by the reckless handling to which it was subjected.

Lest the Englishmen should attempt to steal away with their vessel, the Chinese officials threatened to blow up the steamer if such an attempt was made, and this regardless of the fact that about 200 armed soldiers of their own were kept constantly aboard, and would, presumably, have shared the fate of the Englishmen.

Word was finally got to the British Consul, who communicated with his Government, and the immediate reply was to the effect that the Pathan must be released within twenty-four hours or something would happen. The Pathan was released at once. She resumed her voyage, and, after discharging her cargo, was engaged in the transport of goods between ports in Japan by the Japanese Government for two months, when she loaded with tea for New-York.

FINANCIAL CONVENTION IN THE SOUTH

Arrangements Being Made for It by Citizens of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 31.—A joint conference of the Cotton and Merchants' Exchanges and other commercial organizations of Memphis has been called for Thursday to arrange for a National Convention of Financiers and Economists, to be held in this city soon, to discuss matters relative to sound currency and better banking facilities.

The convention is intended to be distinctively a Southern affair, but Treasury officials and authorities on currency and political economy from all over the country will be invited.

Arrested for Masquerading.

George W. Colton, seventeen years old, of 138 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn

Dr. Lyman Abbott Asked for Protests from Members of Plymouth.

TO SAVE THE CHARITIES FROM THE RING

They Should Not Be "Handed Over to Men Whose Object Is to See What They Can Make Out of Them"—The Prodigal Son.

Jacob Worth and the Republican machine ring of Brooklyn were denounced from the pulpit of Plymouth Church yesterday by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott. He called on all the members of Plymouth and on all good citizens to write to the Brooklyn State Senators, especially to Senator Daniel Bradley, protesting against the attempt of Worth and the corrupt Republican ring to get control of the Kings County Department of Charities and Correction.

Dr. Abbott also took occasion to say to his congregation that he did not sympathize with the attacks that had been made on Mayor Schieren and his administration by the Law Enforcement Society. He was in sympathy, however, he said, with the society.

Dr. Abbott's denunciation of Jacob Worth was not a part of the sermon. It was entirely distinct therefrom, and was delivered at the conclusion of his usual formal announcement of meetings and church events for the coming week.

"You will bear me witness," said Dr. Abbott, "that I have never discussed politics, one way or the other, from the pulpit of Plymouth Church. There is a political measure now before the Legislature, however, which I believe demands notice from this pulpit and demands the earnest attention of us all.

"It is due to Christianity that there is any widely diffused spirit of charity in the community. Only Christian communities care for those who are unable to care for themselves.

"As the fruit of this general spirit of charity in our Christian community, our county makes annual provision for its sick, its poor, and its insane. In the last analysis the responsibility for the care of these three unfortunate classes rests on the people of the county.

"Heretofore the Supervisor at Large has appointed the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. In the near future, when the City of Brooklyn and the County of Kings shall become one, that responsibility will devolve on the Mayor. Now, the Mayor happens to be an honest, independent, high-minded citizen, who cannot be manipulated by the corrupt ring of his party. The Supervisor at Large is also an honest, independent, and high-minded citizen.'

"Therefore, and for no other reason, a bill has been introduced in the Legislature abolishing the power of the Supervisor at Large to appoint the Charity Commissioners and putting this power in the hands of the County Clerk, the Sheriff, and the Supervisor at Large. Neither the County Clerk nor the Sheriff was elected with any idea that they would be called on to perform this duty.

"The undisguised object of the bill is to put the Department of Charities and Correction in the hands of Mr. Jacob Worth, who is making his headquarters at Albany and is working earnestly in behalf of the measure. The bill has passed the House, and only six Assemblymen voted against it. Among them was our own Dr. Brush.

"The Citizens' Committee, organized two years ago for the purification of our city and county, has been reorganized, and last night the committee met and passed strenuous resolutions against this wicked measure.

"If any duty devolves on the church, it is to see that the charities of the county shall not be handed over to men whose object is to see what they can make out of them. The duty of the county and of its citizens is to see that our charities are managed for the best interests of the poor, the sick, and the insane."

Dr. Abbott advised every member of the congregation to spend a part of Sunday afternoon in writing a protest against the Worth measure to the Brooklyn representatives in the Senate.

The morning sermon in Plymouth was again on the subject of the parable of the Prodigal Son. The text was Luke xv., 17-21:

"But when he came to himself he said: How many hired servants of my father's have bread enough and to spare, and I perish here with hunger. I will arise and go to my father, and will say unto him: Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight. I am no more worthy to be called thy son. Make me as one of thy hired servants. And he arose and came to his father. But while he was yet afar off his father saw him and was moved with compassion, and ran and fell on his neck and kissed him. And the son said unto him: Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy sight. I am no more worthy to be called thy son."

"You observe," said Dr. Abbott, "that the Prodigal Son did not say to his father what he had intended to say. He did not say, 'Make me as one of your hired servants. It is easy to imagine why. This was the last remnant of his pride. He thought he could preserve it by coming to his father and asking to be made a hired servant. But when he reached his father, or, rather, when his father reached him, his tongue was paralyzed. He felt he was not worthy to be even a hired servant of his father. Impossible! He could not make such a suggestion without insulting his father's love. So, throwing away the last remnant of his pride, he makes no proposition to his father. He leaves it all to him.

"I assume this morning that you are tired of the far country, are coming to your Father, and do not think yourselves worthy to be called God's son. I assume that when you lay your life alongside God's life you know you are not worthy to be called God's son.

"What will you be, then—a son or in the hired service of your Father? There is no doubt that the popular adherence to religion from the earliest times to the present has been a service, through fear or for hope of reward. Even the Apostles expected some reward. It was distinctly so in the Middle Ages The plan was to serve God, get your wages, and lay up an extra stock for others less fortunate.

"It was so in Puritanism. Puritanism was not Spartan love. It was a religion of obedience to law, recognized as an obligation. One of the great sermons of Dr. Lyman Beecher was on the Bible as God's law; serve Him and get your reward. It shows itself in various forms and phases of experience. John Bunyon shows us a man digging in a monkery with a golden crown hanging over his head. We find it in the exhortations from the pulpit in the olden time, when the people were told if they did not repent they would suffer eternal punishment. The people were told they were serving a Master who would punish them if they did not obey Him.

"If I am working for a reward, it is natural for me to see how little work I can do for the biggest reward. This idea of religion brings perplexity. Be virtuous and you will be happy, you are told. But Job was virtuous and was not happy. He asked his friends what he should do. They told him he was not virtuous. He said: 'I am virtuous.' 'No,' they said: 'if you were virtuous you would be happy.' Neither Job nor his friends saw the way out of this perplexity.

"This notion of religion as a hired service Christ repudiates, in the first place, by His instructions to His disciples. You remember the parable of the servants who expected thanks merely for having done their duty. Can't you see the irony of the parable? Christ was talking to the Pharisees. He repudiated the idea that religion was a hired service in His express words to His Disciples. 'I call you no longer servants,' He said, 'I call you friends.'

"No, that is not Christ's religion. It is better to be God's servant than in a far country. That's true. But that is not what God calls us to do. It is not service, but sonship. I will try to explain this to you.

"In the first place, a son looks on the law not as a command. The sons of God are the nature of God. When God says, 'Do not kill,' He does not make wicked what was before legitimate. God tells men they are living on a different plane from the beasts which kill.

"The laws of God are not edicts to bind the people. They are revelations of the nature of man as the child of God. He does not issue orders as a master to his quaking servants, commanding them to follow Him. He issues His words to us that we may live the kind of life Christ lived.

"And so, revelation is not a revelation of law, edict, statute, but of the nature of God. It is the eye of God looking into the heart of man. All through the Old Testament the revelations were the disclosures of God to man as to what God was and men were.

"I do not find in the Bible a revelation of the total depravity of man. No. I find in the Bible that I am made like God, and that my purpose in life is to be like Christ was. What Christ was, that God is, and what Christ was, that you are to be.

"And so, faith is not belief in some dogma or doctrine about Christ or God or the Church. It is the coming into this relation of sonship.

"Repentance is turning back on the past. Repentance and faith, you might almost say, are the same word differently spelled.

"I ask you to believe in Jesus Christ. What do I mean? To believe in ecclesiastical divinity? No. What I mean is this: Believe that this life of Christ on earth is the only kind of life worth living. It is the only kind for you to live. Believe that you can live like Christ. Believe that you can live as simple hearted, as earnest, and as consecrated as Christ lived on earth.

"And so, justification by faith, what does it mean? When man has sealed the book of the past and opened a bright new page, God looks on him and says, That man has begun a righteous life.

"The desire, the aspiration, the resolution, the purpose, this is the life.

"What is this in my hand? Corn. 'You mean it will be corn by and by,' you say. No, I don't. I mean it is corn now. It will grow and become bigger and better, but it is corn now. There is not a boy or a girl in this house but if they set their hearts on living like Christ who do not make themselves from that moment God's own dearly beloved children. God, looking into a heart in which are the seeds of purity, love, and aspiration, says, That is living heart. That will grow. Because I suffered and died for you, I'll make believe you're righteous. I don't want any make believe about it.

"And so with the atonement. It is the coming back and being one with the Father, one in will, in desire, in love. It is looking at life as God looks at it. It is seeing life in the right proportions. It is reckoning character as all and everything else as nothing. It is wishing for ourselves what God wishes for us. And, best of all, it is hoping for ourselves what God hopes for us. This is the forgiveness of sins.

"The father of the prodigal son counts the son's past as nothing. It is sealed up, burned, turned to ashes, gone.

"I do not call on you to enter God's service because by so doing by and by you will have robes and enter heavenly mansions. I call to you that God is here now. I tell you you are not worthy to be called God's son, but God so loves you He calls you worthy to be His son.

"Come, not to be a hired servant. Come to be a son."

Worn Out Women

Should read this letter. It shows the wonderful building-up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier:

"I wish I could stand in some public place and cry to all ailing humanity, 'Hear this ye people, what wonderful things Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me and my family.' I cannot express what I suffered. Only one of my sex knows what a woman can suffer in my condition. I was prostrate with

Nervousness

and weakness. The least noise would drive me frantic. I decided to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am overjoyed to say that I am now well, hearty, rosy, and plump. I want all the suffering and broken-down wives and mothers to know of the magic cure, Hood's Sarsaparilla. I want all to be convinced that Hood's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for those suffering as I have suffered." Mrs. C. C. KIRKPATRICK, Pine Grove, Pennsylvania.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

It feeds the nerves on pure blood and thus cures neuralgia, nervousness, &c.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

NELTON HIS OWN DETECTIVE

Found $60 Worth of the $2,700 Lot of Stamps Stolen from Him Last Year and Caused an Arrest.

Edgar Nelton, a stamp collector of this city, made a tour of the South in the early Spring of 1894, in the interests of his business. He stopped at the Carolina House, Danville, Va., on the night of March 27. While there his room was entered and his valise, containing $2,700 worth of stamps, some of them very rare and valuable, was stolen.

Nelton found some of his specimens in the New-York market two months later. Detectives were employed and a man named John Levidge was arrested. The evidence was insufficient to secure his conviction, although Nelton was firmly convinced that the man was privy to the theft.

Nelton devoted most of his time to locating the individuals implicated in the theft and tracing the disposition of his property. He became tolerably well assured that an attaché of the Carolina Hotel was employed by the projectors of the crime to remove the valise from his room. It was turned over to the thieves, who lost no time in getting to New-York.

It was reported to Nelton not long ago that Levidge had been seen in company with Louis Marks, a Broadway cigarmaker, living at 296 Bedford Avenue. The men were watched and Nelton became thoroughly convinced that whatever Levidge knew of the stamp transaction Marks lacked little of the same knowledge. He kept a close watch on the cigarmaker, and, late Saturday afternoon, saw him near Union Square. Marks seemed to be waiting for some one.

Presently he went up to Twenty-third Street, and near Fourth Avenue he was joined by another man. The two entered the store of Perrin, a stamp dealer, at 122 East Twenty-third Street, and proceeded to try to dispose of some specimens. Nelton followed, anxious to witness the transaction and get a view of Marks's stock in trade. But the men became apprehensive on account of Nelton's presence there and, saying to his companion, "We can't do any business here," Marks hastened from the store.

Nelton followed and notified two special detectives of the Eas' Twenty-second Street Station. The latter tracked Marks to a house at 210 East Nineteenth Street and arrested him. When he was searched about $60 worth of stamps that Nelton identified as part of the collection stolen in Danville were found.

Marks was arraigned before Police Justice Ryan in the Yorkville Court yesterday and committed in $500 bail for examination Wednesday at 2:30 P. M.

ADRIATIC IN AN UGLY CROSS SEA

White Star Liner's Passengers Had a Worrying Trip from Liverpool.

The White Star liner Adriatic, which yesterday arrived from Liverpool, experienced a very rough voyage. Seas ran high nearly all the way, and seasickness kept the passengers company from port to port.

A strong northwest gale, which was encountered last Sunday, raised an ugly cross sea, and the Adriatic labored heavily as she crunched her way through the folds. During the height of the storm a big sea boarded the Adriatic on the starboard side. When it had rolled away Capt. McKinstry and his officers said that starboard lifeboat No. 11 had been carried away. The two boats next to it on either side were stove, and hung battered and useless at their davits.

The gale blew itself out Monday afternoon, leaving a fresh wind and a lumpy sea as a reminder of its visit. These conditions lasted until Thursday, when another gale put in an appearance. It blew, like the other, from all points of the compass, and lasted until Friday morning. It was not as heavy a gale as its predecessor, however, and did no damage.

Ready and Approved by the Committee on Ways and Means.

LAST YEAR'S BILL GREATLY REDUCED

Many Weeks' Labor Bestowed on the Measure, Which Will Be Introduced To-night in Assembly.

ALBANY, March 31.—Assemblyman Danforth E. Ainsworth, Chairman of the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, has completed the annual Supply bill after several weeks' labor, and his work has been approved by the committee. The bill carries appropriations aggregating $1,462,703.47, which is $303,630.84 less than the amount which last year's annual Supply bill carrier, as approved by the Governor, that bill appropriating $1,766,334.31.

The committee, in making up the bill, refused appropriations which were asked for by various interests aggregating $459,070.86. The appropriation items contained in the bill are as follows:

State Medical Library	$5,000.00
Second Judicial District Law Library	2,000.00
Fifth Judicial District Law Library	2,000.00
Second Judicial District Law Library, at Brooklyn	2,000.00
Court of Appeals, Syracuse	2,500.00
Court of Appeals, Rochester	3,000.00
Care State Library rooms	10,000.00
Shelving State Library rooms	20,000.00
Session laws, town of Sherman	75.00
Session laws, town of Babylon	75.00
Deficiency State Library	2,541.00
Equipping room in Regent's examination office	3,000.00
Repairs Oswego Normal School	10,500.00
Repairs Cortland Normal School	6,000.00
Repairs Fredonia Normal School	2,900.00
Repairs, Buffalo Normal School	2,000.00
Electrical subways, Brooklyn	14,000.00
Electrical subways, New-York	51,720.00
Fire Island maintenance	5,000.00
Department printing	29,500.00
Deficiency legislative printing	50,000.00
New-York State Soldiers' Home	33,791.00
Clerks Senate and Assembly, for deficiency	15,600.00
Highways, Allegany Reservation	2,000.00
Highways, Cattaraugus Reservation	2,000.00
Bridge, Cattaraugus Reservation	2,000.00
Appropriation, Palisade Commission	2,500.00
Thomas Asylum, Indian children	1,500.00
Craig Epileptic Colony	14,000.00
Matteawan Hospital	17,800.00
Newark Custodial Asylum	11,715.00
Deaf-Mutes at Malone	1,107.24
Gettysburg, final report commission	6,000.00
Bridge, Tyrrell Creek	2,434.93
Kate E. Chamberlain, stenographer Ways and Means	700.00
Syracuse Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	2,823.38
New-York Institute for Deaf and Dumb	6,500.00
Sheldon & Co., Auburn Prison	2,000.00
Widow of F. A. MacComber, Supreme Court Judge	1,580.00
State Commission of Fisheries	7,800.00
Experimental Station at Geneva for fertilizers	10,000.00
Farmers' Institutes	15,000.00
State Industrial School	11,963.00
J. P. Grant, attorney, (game suits)	1,500.00
Niagara State Reservation	20,000.00
Charles O. Baker, M. D., Auburn	500.00
Cary Safe Institute, Buffalo	1,925.00
Drs. J. D. Spencer, Bloomer, and Lee, services Halloday case	225.00
Clergyman at Willard State Hospital	1,000.00
Western House of Refuge for Women	12,500.00
Quarantine Commissioners	137,893.00
Reformatory at Elmira	5,000.00
House of Refuge, Hudson, N. Y.	25,000.00
Baldwinsville Dam Fishway	2,500.00
James Purdy, stenographer, first Elmira investigation	1,403.18
Commissioners Israel T. Deyo, Austin Flint, and W. L. Larned, in Elmira investigation	15,000.00
Henry Flood and Dr. Case	200.00
Irwin C. Cragin, stenographer, second Elmira investigation	1,376.00
I. H. Smith, clerical services	250.00
Institute for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	4,000.00
W. C. Stephens	300.00
Binghamton Industrial Exposition	2,000.00
Board of Managers, World's Fair, printing	11,000.00
Repairs to New-York Arsenal	5,000.00
Rome State Custodial Asylum	58,500.00
Dora Wheeler Keith Mural painting	2,053.30
Education Indian youth	1,000.00
American Museum of Natural History, New-York City	18,000.00
Oneonta Normal School	3,000.00
Deficiency maintenance Cortland Normal School	1,000.00
Deficiency maintenance Oswego Normal School	816.00
Brockport Normal School deficiency	2,500.00
Superintendent Public Instruction, Board of Examiners, deficiency	6,175.00
Compiler Constitutional Convention	10,000.00
Constitutional Convention expenses	48,992.30
For clergyman of Senate	500.00
For clergyman of Assembly	500.00
Executive department	1,323.66

STATE CONTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.

Fees of Surrogates	$200.00
Assessments, local improvements	10,000.00
For widow H. Wasson	600.00
Deficiency, maintenance of convicts	69,000.00
Expense of counsel, Controller's office	5,000.00
Pensions, Judges of Supreme Court	36,000.00
Robert Earle, Associate Justice	$12,000.00
J. F. Barnard, additional compensation	2,500.00
Expense of investigations under corporation and inheritance tax laws	2,750.00
Advances to County Treasurers	25,000.00
Adjusting accounts of State taxes with counties	21,460.12
Furniture, books, binding in Controller's office	1,250.00
Clerks and expenses, corporation taxes	25,000.00
Expense investigation of public institutions	5,000.00
Expenses Controller's tax sales	6,000.00
Expenses of revising estimates from State institutions	15,000.00
Expenses transportation of session laws and documents	6,000.00
Expenses of collection under Ives pool law	3,200.00
Postage and express of official documents	2,000.00
Publishing notices of State tax sales	30,000.00
Deficiency Chief Fish and Game Protector	2,500.00
Deficiency in appropriation for expenses of Legislature	25,000.00
Repayment Cayuga County for trial William Taylor and John Johnson	3,070.92
Total	$309,863.70

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Expenses under election law and binding records	$7,000.00
Books, binding, blanks, and printing	1,500.00
Repairs to rooms	5,000.00
Total	$13,500.00
Attorney General for counsel	6,000.00

STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

For maps	$10,000.00
Surveys and monuments on State boundary line	6,800.00
Shinnecock Canal	18,000.00
Purchase Holland patent fields notes	2,000.00
Total	$36,800.00

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Examination of insurance companies	$30,000.00
Expense actuaries	1,000.00
Expense of compiling valuation tables	8,000.00
Total	$39,000.00

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Furnishing new room	$1,000.00

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Deficiency in annual appropriation	$8,000.00
Weather Bureau	4,500.00
Infectious diseases	2,486.36
Total	$14,986.36

ADJUTANT GENERAL.

Repairs to armories	$29,000.00
Repairs to Jamestown Armory	2,300.00
Signal and Telegraph Corps	936.07
Purchase of arms, &c., reappropriation	9,458.10
Pensions National Guard	10,000.00

The Gorham Manufacturing Company, Silversmiths, are enabled to announce that they have completed, after several months of preparation a choice collection of new and beautiful articles in Sterling Silver designed with especial reference to Easter-tide and as gifts for the approaching Spring Weddings. The collection will be placed on exhibition and sale in their art rooms (third floor) Tuesday, April Second.

BROADWAY, NINETEENTH STREET.

War claims against United States	5,000.00
Repairs, rifle range, Oswego	4,000.00
State military road, Peekskill	15,000.00
New uniforms for Twenty-second Regiment	9,800.00
Total	$76,489.17

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Expense of valuation of real estate outside the State	$3,000.00
Rent of New-York office for examiners	1,000.00
Total	$4,000.00

BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Deficiency in maintenance	$5,000.00

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Deficiency for expense of examinations	$500.00
Books, printing, and office expenses	500.00
Total	$1,000.00

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Compilation of reports of other States and foreign countries	$5,000.00
Completing files of reports of other States and countries	1,000.00
Safe and furniture	2,000.00
Addition to Indian school, Onondaga Reservation	300.00
Arbor Day expenses	1,000.00
Total	$9,300.00

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Troy Public Works Company for improvements of Champlain Canal	$5,000.00
Cohoes Dam	2,854.36
Repair roads St. Regis Reservation	3,000.00
Canal ditch and repairs at Elbridge, Onondaga County	1,000.00
Repairing State ditch between Seneca Falls and Waterloo	3,000.00
Total	$14,854.36

FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Deficiency in appropriation	$2,000.00

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Deficiency in appropriation and alteration in Senate and Assembly Chambers	$20,000.00
Carpets, cleansing, and renovating	10,000.00
Plumbing	11,750.00
Total	41,750.00

STATUTORY REVISION.

Salaries and clerk hire	$17,000.00
Publication colonial laws	1,820.18
Total	$18,820.18
State Geologist	$6,665.37

PRISONS.

Litterature	$2,000.00
Expenses of capital executions	12,000.00
House of Refuge, Randall's Island	30,450.00
Woman's Prison, Auburn	21,350.00
Total	$65,800.00

The bill will be introduced in the Assembly to-morrow night.

STILL TALKING OF CONSOLIDATION

A Subject of Which the Citizens of the Oranges Never Weary.

ORANGE, N. J., March 31.—The consolidation of the Oranges is a subject in which interest seems never to lag, and it appears to be discussed with as much vigor now as at any time since the question was raised, a year ago.

James S. Stewart says he is in favor of consolidation, because it is his firm belief that public improvements could be had more readily under one Government, and that that government could be more economically and satisfactorily administered. He thinks each of the Oranges would be mutually benefited by the union, and that East Orange would be the gainer in the matter of sewerage disposal.

Dr. Carl Buttner is among those who are favorable to a consolidation of the Oranges, although he believes Orange the best off financially, and that this city should consequently be allowed to dictate the terms of the union, instead of trying to induce the exclusive people of East Orange to come in with Orange by fairly begging them to do so. In the matter of public works he believes a consolidation of systems would work to the advantage of all concerned.

George B. Crofut, who lives in East Orange, but has a store in Orange, is in favor of consolidation, for he believes it would equalize matters considerably and make less trouble to taxpayers who own property in both Orange and East Orange. He thinks it would reduce the tax rate as well, by providing a more economical Government, with one set of officials, instead of four. He thinks improvement could be made upon the present Governments, and that a consolidation of the Oranges would greatly hinder Newark from attempting to absorb them.

Edward D. Self, ex-President of the village of South Orange, is opposed to a consolidation of the Oranges, because he says he sees no reason for a change, so far as South Orange is concerned, unless it be shown to be true that Newark is trying to annex the Oranges, and this he doubts at the present time. He says the Government of South Orange is a very economical and satisfactory one, that the village is well governed, well supplied with improvements, and, above all, is free from politics and the corruption generally incident thereto.

YOUNG GIRLS ARRESTED FOR THEFT

One of Them Accuses the Mother of the Other with Complicity in the Crime.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 31.—Captain of Police Long arrested last night Julia Haber and Emma Rudolph, both fourteen years old, members of a gang of young thieves which has been operating for several months in Elizabethport. The two girls were detected lifting small articles from the store of Edward F. Wahle at 2 First Street. When arrested they had on their person several bottles of scent, eggbeaters, dolls, salt sellers, and other small articles.

The Rudolph girl made a full confession and claims to have been led to steal by the Haber girl, whose mother, the Rudolph girl says, teaches the children to steal. The Haber family lives on William Street. Two brothers of the girl were recently arrested for stealing shoes from a dealer. They entered a plea of guilty, but as both are younger than the girl they were released. The girls will be arraigned in the morning.

GIANTS WELCOMED HOME

New-York's Baseball Team Arrive on the Jamestown.

FIT FOR A CHAMPIONSHIP GAME

A Big Crowd Greet Them as They Leave the Old Dominion Pier—Their First Game on Wednesday.

The Giants of 1895 came home from the South yesterday, tanned by the rays of the Southern sun and trained ready to jump into a championship game. They came via Norfolk, on the Jamestown of the Old Dominion Line of steamships, and were greeted by a crowd that spoke well for the popularity of baseball. The vicinity of the pier at 3:30 o'clock was blocked with people, and when the players came ashore they were followed like the heroes of ancient Rome. The urchins in the crowd pronounced this Giant and that one a "peach" after a hasty inspection.

The team has been away since Feb. 26, on which day the trip to Jacksonville was begun. At this place the boys did most of their training for the opening of the League season. During the past seven days they have been gradually working their way home, playing en route a few exhibition games. Capt. George Davis says the trip has been of great benefit to all.

On Wednesday the team will open the preliminary season at the Polo Grounds with the ancient and honorable Jaspers of Manhattan College. On Thursday the nine of the University of Pennsylvania will oppose the Giants, and on Saturday Yale will try her luck against the probable pennant winners. In the latter game it is thought that the king of the college pitchers, the attenuated Carter, will be one of the attractions.

Capt. Davis had much to say about his collection of ball players. He is enthusiastic over their chances for the pennant, and inquires, "How can they beat us?"

Pitcher German has shown up in practice in particularly high-class form, and a fine record is predicted for him this season. Capt. Davis intends to give him a fair share of the work. "Silent Mike" Tiernan drank of the waters of the famous Ponce de Leon Spring of Eternal Youth while on a visit to the Spanish city, and since then has been putting up an article of ball that seriously warrants the prediction that he will play the "game of his life." The Captain says of him that "he is taking everything," with the accent on the last word, "that comes anywhere near him, and as for batting—well, you should just see him face 'em out.'

"Silent Mike" used to be known as the fastest sprinter on the team, but now he has evidently lost that claim. In speaking of the new man, Bannon, Capt. Davis said that he was undoubtedly the fastest runner of the lot, and a ball player from the ground up.

Of those great artists, Rusie, Meekin, and Farrell, there was little said, except that they were in fine trim, the former being particularly so. "Jack" Doyle, the favorite first baseman, is feeling "fine as silk," according to that young man himself, and as for "Little Eddie" Burke, the idol of the left-field bleacherites, "nothing could hold him." Catcher Wilson appears to be in better form than last year.

Nearly all there is remarkable interest manifested in Stafford, the young New-Englander who expects to play the bag so well taken care of last season by "Johnny" Ward. Not only did Capt. Davis speak in high terms of praise of him, but every member of the team is sure he can fill the bill.

"If he plays anywhere near to the form he exhibited in the South," said Davis, "he'll fill the 'rooters' with joy. He suits me perfectly, and, while there is no telling what he may do in the championship games, I firmly believe he will score a big success. He is a remarkably quick thrower, a good judge of fly balls, and has been hitting the sphere hard. All he wants is a fair show from the critics, and he will get along to the entire satisfaction of the cranks."

Davis himself is in fine condition, and playing in his old-time form. "Gale" Murphy and "Shorty" Fuller are both "hard as nails," and the latter is as lively as a cricket at short. Andrews is laid up with a wrenched shoulder, caused by a fall while running bases. He ought to be able to play on Wednesday.

Pitcher Knauss is still an unknown quantity, but Davis thinks favorably of him, and he will be given a trial. Smith, the catcher, will not be able to play for a month, owing to an injury to his finger, received in a game at Richmond. Davis has his eye on Schriver, and it is quite likely that he will be signed, as he is the sort of catcher that is needed very much. The team will practice to-day at the Polo Grounds at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock.

The boys had a most enjoyable sail coming up. The Jamestown's Captain is quite a baseball enthusiast himself, and he made things very pleasant for them. "Sam" Crane, the old-time second baseman; "Billy" Hanna and "Ed" Hurst were in the baseball party coming from Norfolk.

President Freedman was not at the pier to welcome the players. "Johnny" Ward was there, though, and he had a pleasant chat with the boys before they scattered.

"TEAM-OF-THREE" MATCH.

Good Scores Shot at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The "team-of-three" match occupied the attention of the Seventh Regiment marksmen at the armory range on Saturday evening. Some very good scores were made, Company D's trio getting first prize with the handsome total of 193. Company H's team secured second prize with a score of 192.

According to the conditions of the match each competitor had seven shots standing and seven prone at the 200 and 500 yard ranges, respectively. Each team comprised one man who had no armory record of 67 or better, and another man who never made 65 or better. Three prizes were given.

Sergt. Moe of Company G came within one point of getting a "full" score. The results follow:

COMPANY D.	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Aggregate.
Private J. A. Campbell	31	34	65
Private E. C. Coy	31	33	64
Corp. J. D. Hopkins	30	34	64
Total	92	101	193
COMPANY H.			
Private J. H. Ford	31	34	65
Private M. K. Miller	30	34	64
Private W. Bloomfield	31	32	63
Total	92	100	192
COMPANY C.			
Corp. T. D. Scoble	32	33	65
Private C. F. Robbins	29	34	63
Private G. D. White	30	31	61
Total	91	98	189
COMPANY G.			
Sergt. J. M. Moe	35	34	69
Private H. B. Burroughs	28	32	60
Private E. Shoemaker	28	31	59
Total	91	97	188

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COMPANY B.			
Private G. F. Jacoby	32	35	67
Sergt. L. Sands	30	32	62
Private E. B. Clark	27	31	58
Total	89	98	187
COMPANY B.			
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr.	32	33	65
Private J. D. Theirs	30	30	60
Corp. E. T. Donnelly	29	30	59
Total	91	93	184
COMPANY C.			
Corp. E. C. Robinson	30	34	64
Private F. X. O'Connor	30	31	61
Private S. S. Van Kirk	29	29	58
Total	89	94	183
COMPANY B.			
Private E. P. Fowler	32	34	66
Private D. A. Carpenter	28	34	62
Private N. M. Patterson	28	27	55
Total	88	95	183
COMPANY K.			
Sergt. W. S. Scott	31	30	61
Corp. G. M. Carnochan	30	31	61
Private Lentilhon	27	33	60
Total	88	94	182
COMPANY A.			
Corp. T. J. Conroy	32	33	65
Private W. F. Saportas	30	31	61
Sergt. G. W. Rosevelt	25	31	56
Total	87	95	182
COMPANY F.			
Corp. A. Stevens	34	34	68
Sergt. R. C. Fisher	32	28	60
Private E. P. Jessup	28	25	53
Total	94	87	181
COMPANY C.			
Private W. N. Bavier	30	33	63
Private H. Hesse, Jr.	30	32	62
Private O. Wuerz	25	30	55
Total	85	95	180
COMPANY C.			
Private W. H. Hanley	29	33	62
Corp. W. F. Smith	29	32	61
Private R. B. Moneypenny	24	31	55
Total	82	96	178

RECORDS OF THE BOWLERS.

Averages of Drug Clerks' League—Harlem Series Nearly Over.

Nearly all the big bowling league tournaments are now over, and as soon as the weather grows warmer the bowlers will turn their attention to the alleys by the seaside.

Paradise team captured first prize in the Petersdorf tournament, with eleven victories and one defeat, and attained the remarkable team average of 917. Amity and Social teams are tied for second place, which will be decided at Petersdorf alleys to-night, after which a banquet will be tendered to the bowlers by Mr. Petersdorf.

One installment of games remains to close the Harlem Republican Club tournament. It will bring together New-York I., Winsor I., and Phoenix I. teams. New-York II. team is now in the lead, with Lotus second. New-York I. and Winsor I. must win two games to tie New-York II. for first prize. To break even would give the championship to New-York II. and result in a tie for second place with the Lotus team.

The Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association tournament, which came to an end last week, proved a successful one in every way; only one record was broken in this competition, and that feat was accomplished by C. G. Bacon & Co.'s in losing twenty-two straight games. H. O. Barnes has completed the official averages, with the following results: G. H. Smith of R. W. Robinson & Son wins first individual prize, with an average of 163; J. Ruddiman of Dodge & Olcott second, 156; J. H. Howe of Dodge & Olcott third, 155. Spare prize goes to C. F. Hoffman of Bruen, Ritchey & Co., he having 93 spares. H. Morton of the India Rubber Comb Company takes high-score prize, his score being 265.

The averages follow:

WHOLESALE DRUG TRADE BOWLING ASSOCIATION, (Completed.)

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Average.
Parke, Davis & Co.	18	4	787	818
Dodge & Olcott	16	6	820	727
*Whitall, Tatum & Co.	16	6	793	727
Lanman & Kemp	15	7	708	682
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	14	8	780	636
India Rubber Comb Co.	12	10	843	545
Merck & Co.	11	11	828	500
Colgate & Co.	11	11	741	500
Seabury & Johnson	8	14	894	364
Powers & Weightman	7	15	714	318
R. W. Robinson & Son	4	18	733	182
C. G. Bacon & Co.	0	22	696	--

*Won second place in the roll-off.

PETERSDORF TOURNAMENT, (Completed.)

Club.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.	Average.
Paradise	11	1	808	917
Amity	9	3	810	750
Social	9	3	830	750
Tuscarora	9	6	839	500
Doctors	3	9	708	250
Columbus	2	10	746	167
Henrietta	2	10	711	167

HARLEM REPUBLICAN CLUB TOURNAMENT.

| Club. | Won. | Lost. | High Score. |

BIG DAY FOR WHEELMEN

Thousands Enjoy Cycling in the Greater New-York.

IDEAL WEATHER FOR THE PASTIME

Many Clubs Take Long Road Runs—The Parade on the Boulevard—Trying the New Cycle Path.

The Hudson County Wheelmen did not make their proposed run yesterday over the first relay in The New-York Times 150-mile bicycle route. This was due to the fact that the roadway over the Jersey meadows to Newark was badly torn up and thoroughly unfit for wheeling.

The committee of the Hudson County appointed to have general charge of The Times relay race to Philadelphia on June 8 arranged this run, and, not to be disappointed, the day being so propitious for the pastime, took a trip to Morristown instead. They started from The Times office at 9 A. M. and had a most enjoyable run. At Jersey City they were joined by a large delegation of riders, making in all about fifty. In the party were E. C. Schnitzer, E. H. Smith, George Hartleman, W. H. Vreeland, O. W. Cobanks, V. V. Mesereau, Frank Eveland, Theodore T. Merseles, W. E. Clark, and R. H. Wobcke.

All the favorite routes for wheelmen in this city fairly swarmed with riders throughout the day, the number of ladies being particularly large. Riverside Drive and the Boulevard were naturally the garden spots for the enthusiasts. These rideways were dotted with cyclists from early forenoon until after sunset.

Recorder Goff was one of the prominent public men seen astride a wheel on Riverside Drive. He was accompanied by a youthful cyclist and seemed to enjoy the exercise immensely. In the remarkable procession were noticed bank cashiers, brokers, retired business men, and scores of society ladies, many of whom have learned the art of riding as a Lenten diversion. It is likely they will cling to their wheels, though, for once a cyclist always an enthusiast.

Thousands of club riders were out, as usual, the Riverside Wheelmen scorchers flashing with those of other clubs at every crossing.

Capt. Weeks of the Riversides led a party of members over the principal city routes, including the West Drive, in Central Park, and Capt. Staubach showed the way over Westchester roadways to the wheel spinners of the Manhattan Bicycle Club.

About twenty members of the Harlem Wheelmen took a run to Alpine, N. J., while a party of fifteen riders of the New-York Wheelmen pedaled to Fort Schuyler. Pedestrians were also in the thick as bees along the Boulevard. They appear to turn out incidentally to view the bicycle parade, and the attention they give it is remarkable, particularly when a bunch of ladies spin along in bloomers. A collection of ladies' riding costumes noticed on the Boulevard yesterday would include everything from the biggest zouave trousers to one of the size worn by men. Most of the women looked rather fetching than otherwise in their cycling attire. A very many rode in short skirts, but it is a noticeable fact that bloomers are on the increase.

The wheeling enthusiasts in Brooklyn were not slow in taking advantage of the fine Spring weather. The cycle path to Coney Island, and, in fact, the roads all over the eastern end of the island were literally covered with wheelmen. Probably the biggest crowd of the season wheeled to Coney Island yesterday.

The Kings County Wheelmen had their first run of the season, and almost seventy-five members of the club "scorched" down the road to Howe's, where they had a group photograph taken. As they passed through Prospect Park and down the road in single file they certainly presented a most picturesque appearance. Among those caught by "Fred" Hawley's camera were "Fred" Hawley, H. R. Davis, Harry Peters, Charles T. Earle, F. G. Hedge, "Mont" Paige, George Stillenger, W. B. Stilwell, F. L. Chase, "Ike" Foster, A. R. Boreum, Frank Boreum, Jr., J. T. Beckwith, G. Wingate, Hugo Wundrum, William Bonner, W. Vanderville, C. F. Pray, J. A. Pickard, L. T. Perham, "Dave" Morehouse, C. J. Roehr, T. D. Phillips, "Jack" Knowles, C. Stephens, W. McKinley, Jr., Frank Doup, W. H. Kay, Wesley Benn, R. Graham, E. Sharpe, George Needham, William Wells, Frank McDonald, "Charlie" Murphy, F. R. Blauvelt, Louis Beasley, W. H. Graham, D. McLean, E. J. Hardy, and Charles Young.

The South Brooklyn Wheelmen turned out a big delegation, which journeyed to Coney Island. Among them were Capt. "Bob" Smith, John Turner, J. Jay Villers, R. Stillson, William Nash, E. Leisgang, C. Dennison, Al Raymond, Walter Wyeth, Lynn Shanks, Thomas Christie, "Fred." Royce, "Bert" Eckerson, "Charlie" Tripcan, and Fred Hendricks.

John Turner is now in the lead for the South Brooklyn mileage medal, having now over 600 miles to his credit, ridden since March 1. "Al" Raymond is a close second.

The Amphion Wheelmen were well represented down the road by Capt. "Jul" Laube, "Fred" Ottman, A. Freuger, W. J. Butler, J. R. Shepherd, H. Behrman, C. Wolf, J. H. Teunis, Charles Vrevoort, "Alex" Agar, Frank Munz, Henry Berman, August Mohrig, and Dickerson.

Ladies were out in force, too, among them being Miss Bertha Bennett, Mrs. Heath, Miss Bindrim, holder of the ladies century record; Mrs. Nash, and Mrs. Stillson.

A few members of the Central Wheelmen of the Young Men's Christian Association were noticed, including Capt. B. R. Gray, William E. Martin, Jr., E. A. Eckerson, H. Belitz, and J. A. Lynch.

The Pequod Wheelmen of the Twenty-sixth Ward, started from their clubhouse for Tottenville, S. I., at 8 o'clock. Among those in the party were Capt. W. B. Millford, O. R. Yarrington, Frank W. Rhodes, W. J. Carr, R. C. Elder, "Alex" Stott, Everett Booth, W. M. Rose, B. J. Donaldson, "Wal" Shepperd, Arthur Booket, Michael Condon, A. M. Paige, and Nelson Banks.

Capt. Clemens Weiss piloted the following members of the Liberty Wheelmen to Freeport, L. I.: Fred. Dean, Frank White, Julius Bindrim, Charles Greene, Ralph Jarrold, Charles Wren, R. T. Taylor, C. P. Shepard, Adam Geyer, Horace Smith, "Bellmore" Smith, John Warner, Fred. Rettberg, J. Coakley, Jr., and W. T. Cowenhoven.

The Twenty-third Regiment Cycling Club enjoyed a run to Jamaica, while a few members of the former Bedford Cycle Club, which has now disbanded, pedaled to Flushing.

Many New-York riders were noticed en route to Coney Island, including a few members of the Riverside Wheelmen and Yorkville Wheelmen.

NEW-JERSEY'S LOCAL CONSULS.

Selections That Please the Wheelmen—All Enthusiastic Cyclers.

Robert Gentle, New-Jersey's popular Chief Consul, has prepared a list of local Consuls which cannot fail to benefit the League of American Wheelmen in that division. All of the appointees are prominent in cycling affairs and enthusiastic in the work of increasing the membership of the league. The list is as follows:

Arlington—A. W. Van Dusen.
Atlantic City—Thomas Newell.
Asbary Park—W. W. Dorsett.
Allendale—Thomas M. Smith.
Atlantic Highlands—Thomas J. Emery.
Bordentown—F. G. Wise.
Beverly—W. H. Huff.
Bridgeton—Dr. E. T. Davis.
Bound Brook—H. L. Bailey.
Bellville—G. F. Sandford.
Bayonne—George F. Spearin.
Bloomfield—F. T. Camp.
Burlington—George J. Bernasco.
Butler—Adam H. Fritz.
Belvidere—George S. Innes.
Closter—Benjamin A. Mahew.
Cranford—Dr. W. C. Allen.
Camden—J. G. Reeves.
Collingwood—W. E. Macrae.
Changewater—F. B. Whitman.
Cramer Hill—W. J. Owrid.
Dover—Dr. B. F. Tillyer.
Dayton—J. W. Osborn.
Elizabeth—Henry J. Bauer and Lewis L. Evans.
Englewood—G. N. Lemmon.
Edgewater—George H. Nash.
East Orange—F. L. Fieger.
Flemington—Dr. W. W. Hawks.
Freehold—Frederick D. Bennett.
Fort Lee—James L. Abbott.
Franklyn Park—J. G. Blackwell.
Greenville—G. C. German.
Garfield—C. V. B. Demarest.
Hackensack—Dr. C. F. Adams.
Hoboken—V. F. Meyer.
Hackettstown—L. O. Salmon.
Heightstown—E. H. Savige, Jr.
Helmetta—Charles D. V. Bissett.
Irvington—Harry McDavit.
Jersey City—Frank Eveland.
Jersey City Heights—Benjamin Van Buren.
Jamesburg—Charles E. Westervelt.
Lambertville—W. E. Wagg.
Lakewood—Charles H. Shinn.
Long Branch—Charles L. Edwards.
Lawrenceville—Dr. H. S. Johnson.
Madison—W. T. Brown.
Montclair—Walter Rutan.
Millville—W. Scott Calkins.
Morristown—W. K. Muchmore.
Moorestown—Dr. Joseph Stokes.
Mount Holly—E. F. Burns.
Manasquan—John I. Bailey.
Metuchen—H. B. Johnson.
Mattawan—Peter Ten Eyck.
Marlton—W. Henry Evans.
New-Brunswick—Dr. Harvey Iredell.
Newark—W. E. Eldridge, Carl Ammann, J. B. Merrill, and Dr. S. H. Frazer.
Nutley—S. S. Davis.
Orange—Dr. W. P. Richards.
Oakland—William S. Carr.
Orange Valley—Dr. J. T. Morehouse.
Plainfield—F. L. C. Martin.
Passaic—W. E. Shult.
Perth Amboy—Charles W. Barnekov.
Paterson—W. G. Norwood.
Princeton—A. D. Cook.
Rahway—William Chamberlain, Jr.
Rutherford—W. D. Peck.
Roselle—R. L. Stewart.
Ridgefield—P. A. Mesepole.
Roseville—Herbert L. Thowless.
Red Bank—George W. Barlow.
Salem—Dr. Henry Jackson.
Summit—William S. Porter.
Stelton—Frank Runyon.
Stanhope—H. A. Timbrell.
Trenton—F. H. Lalor.
Tuckerton—P. R. Austin.
Tenafly—A. Linkart.
Vineland—George A. Cheaver.
Verona—Paul Grosch.
Westfield—Dr. Frederick A. Kinch.
Washington—S. Gardiner.
Woodbridge—Frank R. Valentine.
West Hoboken—W. Oliver Vivarttas.

WILL LEAVE THE LEAGUE.

Union County Roadsters Dissatisfied at Losing a Race Sanction.

RAHWAY, N. J., March 31.—For the past week the clubrooms of the Union County Roadsters on Main Street have been undergoing extensive alterations and improvements. The entire interior has been renovated in an artistic manner. Heavy new Brussels carpets have been laid throughout the rooms, and a fresh coat of paint, in addition to the new paper on the walls, has added materially to the club's attractiveness.

Several new pictures will be hung, and in addition a trophy cabinet will be bought, in which to place The New-York Times loving cup and the cup won this Winter by the bowling team in the metropolitan tournament.

The billiard tables have been removed to the rear end of the clubrooms. Instead of carpet there has been placed around the tables heavy linoleum, which, on account of the wear and tear incident to playing, will last much longer than carpet. The work has been done under the supervision of "Eddie" Marsh, the popular Treasurer of the club.

The Roadsters, which has been a league club, will to-morrow night vote to withdraw from that organization. The reason for the withdrawal is because Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has refused to sanction a race meet here on Decoration Day. The Roadsters say it is folly to spend money every year for the privilege of belonging to the league and then get nothing in return.

President Holmes stands almost alone in favor of remaining a league club, and he will present his side in clear, logical reasoning. He will be aided by Chief Consul Gentle. On the other hand, E. F. Calhoun and one or two other good speakers will oppose remaining in the league. Noses have been counted, and it is certain that the Union County Roadsters will resign to-morrow night.

The bright Spring day was taken advantage of by the Roadsters to-day to enjoy an opening spin on their wheels over the famous New-Jersey country roads. About forty left for Morristown. They returned late this afternoon, reporting a most enjoyable run.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

—Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club writes to The Times as follows: "I am being snowed under with inquiries in regard to the double century run of June 22 and 23. It is impossible for me to reply by mail to each applicant, so will you kindly announce that applications will be received and placed on file, and entry blanks and circulars forwarded as soon as they are ready, which will be in the course of a week or so. My address is now 575 Madison Avenue."

—The young Czar is said to owe great improvement in his health, says an exchange, which has taken place of late years, entirely to cycling. For a long time he showed symptoms of delicacy of constitution. He was said to have a weak heart and a defective nervous system. Any cause for alarm has now entirely disappeared.

—The Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark will shortly raise their dues from $1 to $2 a month and the initiation fee from $5 to $10, with the view of being better able to meet the expense of running a large clubhouse. A committee is considering the advisability of locating on East Park Street, in the centre of the city.

—The Century Cycle Club of Newark will hold a race meet during the month of May. Last Wednesday evening nine new members were elected and fourteen applications for membership received. Captain Horry of the club has arranged an attractive schedule of runs.

—The Cyclist says that the proposed races between "Zim" and Houben should be pretty even, should they come off. It also says that the Belgian has improved greatly since he defeated the champion at Brussels.

—A company with a capital of $700,000 is being formed in Paris to erect a hippodrome and race-track in the Boulevard Malesherbes. The concern will be known as the Hippodrome de Paris.

Gen. Miles Takes a Bicycle Lesson.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles, United States Army, Commander of the Department of the East, has taken to the grand pastime of cycling, and, although he has had but one lesson in the art of balancing, he says he likes it, and knows he shall like it better when he learns to ride. The General received his first instruction last week at the new riding academy of the Metropolitan Bicycling Company at Sixtieth Street and the Boulevard.

SPEEDING HIGH STEPPERS.

The Park Drives and Roadways Crowded with Fast Horses.

The avenues, parks, and roadways in this city and Brooklyn were alive with riders and drivers yesterday, and if there was an idle horse on either side of the big bridge it was because the animal was unfit for duty. In Central Park the stream of vehicles filled both the Eastern and Western Driveways from an early hour till dark, and the bridle paths were equally well patronized throughout the hours of bright sunshine. March never made a more peaceful exit, and a more perfect day for an outing was never enjoyed at this season in the metropolitan district.

If the rank and file of the horse lovers took full advantage of the charming weather, the devotees of trotting were also out in force. The gathering on the clubhouse stoop at Fleetwood Park was the largest that has been seen at the old track in five months. Some of the more sanguine spirits decided not to wait till the course had been made ready for regular training, but gave their fleet roadsters a brush despite the soft footing. Henry Zeigler let his bay gelding Fred step along at a merry clip, showing him to be one of the most clever weight pullers that go up the road. F. T. Steinway had a "bike" cart for his bay mare Edith F., and with a light rig was able to go further than the others. He let her step two quarters on the outside of the track, the first at a 2:36 gait and the next one a little faster.

Gen. Jacob Balz, Vice President of the Driving Club of New-York, had a pair of trotters, Lady Hartford and Jewettess, that went well together. Fred Gerken also drove a smooth-going pair, and S. Goldenberg could speed close to a 2:30 clip with his bay geldings Diamond and Ilderim. The bay colt Lee, by St. Gothard, driven by A. Garsida, seems to have in him the material for a record maker, and Star Motion, a veteran among the matinée performers at Fleetwood, comes out of Winter quarters in good shape, and had all his old-time snap and speed when J. C. Stratton gave him a short pipe-opener. R. F. Sears continues to take his exercise behind the bay mare Almeda, by Electioneer, out of a thoroughbred dam.

Major Samuel T. Dickinson drove up from Van Cott's stable with a valuable addition to the high-class roadsters owned in this vicinity. This is his black mare Cocoon, one of three cracks which this critical fancier added to his collection last year. She had then a record of 2:23½, which was reduced to 2:15 at Chicago last August in a winning race. George Starr, who drove Cocoon in thirteen races last year, says of her: "She is one of the most reliable trotters I ever handled, and can go on any kind of a track right up to her clip. Like all good race horses, she is a slow beginner, and always has a brush left for the last fight through the home stretch." After the season of 1894 Cocoon was taken to Terre Haute with Sally Simmons and Roseleaf, the champion pair that Major Dickinson put together last year. As Roseleaf must go in the 2:15 class, he decided to have Cocoon brought here this Spring for his private use.

A lot of the speed that has been on tap in Brooklyn while the roads were heavy was to be seen yesterday along the Coney Island Boulevard. There are too many heavier vehicles for those who drive to spider wagon or road cart to go any distance, but the skillful reinsmen managed to have many a short brush. Walton let his new flier, Roscoe, step along at a stiff road gait, and everybody seemed to fight shy of this nimble pacer. The grounds of the Parkway Driving Club are not yet open, but the track will be put in order very soon, and a number of trainers are ready to begin work there. John N. Driscoll, who had his thigh broken in a race at the Parkway course last Summer, is able to drive on the road regularly, and expects to be in the sulky at the first tap of the bell. Driscoll has a pony that he picked up eleven years ago for a small price that can give almost anything that goes down the Boulevard a race. He is a New-England turfman a few weeks ago who said he had an undersized pacer that could pull weight faster than Driscoll's favorite. The agreement was that if the other pony can outfoot the racy little Brooklyn side-wheeler Driscoll is to pay a good price for him, but is he fails, the Yankee horseman gets nothing. The rival pony is to arrive this week, and Driscoll says: "He will be my property without costing a cent."

Other trainers that will handle their pupils at the Parkway course are J. P. Rogers, J. H. Whelpley, W. Dunlay, T. L. Arthur, and J. R. Arnold. Of these, Dunlay is already quartered at the track with six horses. He will also have the fast gelding Fairport, 2:29, owned by E. T. Bedford, a prominent Brooklyn fancier who drives Gellette, 2:11¾; Black Ide, 2:17; Wanda, 2:25¾, and other fleet steppers.

HORSES AND THEIR OWNERS.

—Wilson Reid of Parkville, L. I., owns a pacing filly bred exactly like three others that have earned fast records at the lateral gait. They are Sidmont, 2:10½, at three years; Gold Leaf, 2:11¼, at four years, and Thistle, 2:13¼, at six years. Their dam, Fern Leaf, has produced two others with records, Brendale 2:16¾, at four years and Shamrock 2:25 at two years, making her one of the greatest matrons living. Mr. Reid's filly is called Silver Leaf, and she was foaled late in 1893, so that technically she is two years old. This biggest of a very swift brood is big and lusty, and will probably be put in training this season. She has recently been broken to harness by her owner, who says that Silver Leaf has the racing instinct in her strong that she will beat anything that she gets near on the road. Fern Leaf was sold at auction in this city late in 1893, at the same time Mr. Reid purchased her youngest foal by Sidney. She was bought by A. Warm. Fern Leaf is at Cloverdell Farm near Philadelphia, and it is reported she has recently had a foal by Director.

—W. H. Gray's Spring line of carriages comprises four-in-hand coaches, four-in-hand brakes, spider and small phaetons, Saxon phaetons, Surreys, victorias, wagonettes, depot and station wagons, coupés, and six-seat rockaways, broughams, landaus, coaches, fancy traps, jump-seat buckboards, and roundabouts. Mr. Gray's business was established in 1850, and is now conducted by his son. The reputation of the house has always been known for first-class work.

—A new training stable will be opened to-day on the Coney Island Boulevard. It is under the management of J. H. Shults & Co., and is situated at the north entrance to Parkville Farm. Arnold, who came from Maryland about six years ago, under engagement with John H. Shults, drove Little Brown Jug and other cracks in the West and South. His best work here was with Edith R., to whom he gave a mark of 2:17¼ in 1890.

—J. P. Rogers, a public trainer of trotters at Gravesend, L. I., has recently sold his bay gelding Fred to Eugene D. Engman, the well-known running turfman. Fred Ensign was bred in Iowa, foaled in 1887, and has a record of 2:28¾, made at Pittsfield, Mass., last September. Through his sire Sir Felix he traces to Satellite, a grandson of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, but his dam's origin is unknown.

Tropical Tennis Championships.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., March 31.—The winding up of the tropical championship lawn tennis tournament resulted in giving the championship prize, a hundred-dollar silver cup, to T. S. Beckwith, and the second prize to A. E. Wright. In the doubles Mr. Beckwith and Charles Bohlen of Philadelphia, Penn., carried off the prizes for beating Mr. Wright and L. H. Dulles. Mr. Butler won the consolation silver cup for beating W. Mucklow.

CHALLENGED BY FRANKLINS.

Manhattan Chess Club Asked to Play a Match by Telegraph.

The Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia has issued a challenge to the Manhattan Chess Club of this city for a team match by telegraph, twelve or fourteen players on a side.

One of the conditions of the match will be that only bona fide members of at least six months' standing be eligible to play. The Franklin Chess Club is one of the strongest organizations of its kind, and numbers a great many real first-class players, but slightly, if any, inferior to the tried chess champions of the metropolis. The Franklin Club's best men are D. M. Martinez, H. G. Voigt, Walter Penn Shipley, A. K. Robinson, S. W. Bampton, W. J. Ferris, J. P. Morgan, J. W. Young, Mordecai Morgan, Gus Reichheim, Charles Newman, J. Elson, J. A. Kaiser, with A. Hale, E. S. Maguire, D. S. Robinson, O. Perry Smith, and W. C. Wilson in reserve.

The Manhattan Chess Club can draw its team from among the following galaxy of names: S. Lipschulz, A. B. Hodges, J. W. Showalter, E. Delmar, J. M. Hautam, D. G. Baird, J. W. Baird, Philip Richman, William De Visser, Charles Isaacson, G. Simonson, J. S. Ryan, A. Clapp, A. Vorrath, Louis Schmidt, Jacob G. Asher, and Charles Gedalia.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Directors will take place at the Manhattan Chess Club to-morrow evening, when the above challenge will come up for consideration. Mr. Eliert W. Dahl, Vice President of the Manhattan Chess Club, said yesterday that the challenge would be accepted. The Manhattan Club, however, desires to increase the team, if possible, to twenty players on a side.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, APRIL 1.

Meeting of Excelsior Cycle Club, 1,786 Broadway.
Road run of Falcon Wheelmen to Coney Island. Shoot for Abeel Trophy at Seventh Regiment Armory.
Atlantic Yacht Club Meeting at Hotel Waldorf 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

Fencing championship preliminaries at New-York Athletic Club.
Stag of Kings County Wheelmen at clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3.

Inter-State Association's pigeon shoot, at Willard's Park, Paterson, N. J.
Meeting of trap shooters, Astor House, 8 P. M.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Jaspers, at Polo Grounds.
Boxing contests, Seaside Athletic Club, Coney Island, 8:30 P. M.

THURSDAY, APRIL 4.

Bowling.—Harlem Republican Club League.
Shooting.—Great American Handicap Pigeon Shoot at Paterson.
Fencing bouts at New-York Athletic Club.
Baseball.—Vermonts vs. Jaspers, at Manhattan Oval.

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

Annual election of officers of South Brooklyn Wheelmen, Ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, 8 P. M.
Hudson County Wheelmen's annual election at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, 8 P. M.
Pigeon shoot, Inter-State Association at Paterson, N. J.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, Follett, and Parker, JJ.—The court will convene at 10:30 A. M. for the purpose of hearing motions. The calendar of non-enumerated motions will be called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—Clarke vs. Turnbull.

Class IV.—2—Consolidated Gas Company vs. Schreyer. 3—Sumner vs. Just. 4—United States Trust Company vs. Freudenthal. 5—Abbott vs. Abbott.

Class VII.—6—Stransky vs. Dubuque Stamping Company. 6½—Merz vs. Interior Conduit and Insulation Company.

Class VIII.—7—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 8—Fossett vs. Brown. 9—Goode vs. Brown. 10—Bailly vs. Hornthal. 11—New-York Mutual Gas Light Co. vs. Canavan. 12—Cornwell, Jr., vs. City of Syracuse. 13—Zubbs vs. Embree. 14—Spies vs. Lockwood. 15—Rosenfeld vs. Phillpp. 16—Butenschon vs. Ittner. 17—Matter of Stuyvesant Safe Deposit Company. 18—Lewis vs. Grosvenor. 19—Ivone vs. Wetzler. 20—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. 21—Matter of Riverside Drive. 22—Shannon vs. Pentz. 23—Jackson vs. The Mayor, &c. 24—Maddigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 25—Weil vs. Brady. 26—Matter of College Place. 27—Matter of College Place. 28—Peale vs. Carpy. 29—Colwell vs. Colwell. 30—Collins vs. Conklin. 31—Matter of Sutcliffe Brewing Company. 32—Matter of New-York Bible, Fruit, and Mission Public Hospital. 33—Mooy vs. Leiderly. 34—Mackie vs. Mackie. 35—Matter of Lough. 36—Cromwell vs. Weisbecker. 37—Kerr vs. Ashe. 38—Hershfeld vs. Boyd. 39—Jackson vs. Bradhurst. 40—Britton vs. Montauk Iron Works. 41—Schneider vs. Russell. 42—Matter of J. S. Conover Company. 43—Delaware Insurance Company vs. Exchange Fire Insurance Company. 44—Huntington vs. Wilson Rendering and Fertilizer Company. 45—Rogers vs. Patterson. 46—Partridge vs. Rivers. 47—Laino vs. Frank.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Andrews, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Demurrers.—2—Pearson vs. Hudson Tunnel Railway Company. 152—Milbank vs. De Riesthal. 220—Sprague vs. Electric Railway and Motor Company. 167—Kelly vs. Oriental Construction Company. 122—Hershfeld vs. Bopp. 132—Hardon vs. Ongley Electric Company. 208—Waddington vs. Colgate. 210—Elwell vs. Bender. 224—Complete Electric Construction Company vs. Smith, Gray & Co. 226—Rice vs. Geoghan. 230—Woodward vs. Alvord. 231—Rome Brass and Copper Company vs. Casey. 232—Same vs. same. 233—Nash vs. Hall Signal Company. 234—Corn vs. Stern. 235—Hamburo vs. Coffin. 236—The Mayor, &c., vs. Bannon. 237—Hogrefe vs. Geis. 238—Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company vs. Beecher. 240—Thomson-Houston Carbon Company vs. Kelly. 241—Wagner vs. Warm. 242—Holbrook vs. Chalmers. 243—Stone vs. Hale.

Divorce.—2340—Rowland vs. Rowland. 2347—Gornall vs. Gornall. 2682—Kofud vs. Kofud. 2480—McGee vs. McGee. 1997—Phillips vs. Phillips. 2675—Schwab vs. Schwab. 2670—Klimchefsky vs. Klimchefsky. 2681—O'Connell vs. O'Connell. 2759—Alten vs. Alten. 2760—Zinsler vs. Zensler. 2666—Seigel vs. Seigel. 2893—Curry vs. Curry. 2894—Steimel vs. Steimel. 2764—Beane vs. Beane. 2768—Dipolito vs. Dipolito.

Law and Fact.—2227—Fera vs. Taylor. 2233—Weeks vs. Dadirrian. 2277—Jarvis vs. Brennan. 1974—Oehm vs. Leibinger. 2069—Baur vs. Macaulay. 2157—Edison Electric Illuminating Company vs. Riker. 2256—Falk vs. Tobey. 97—Reich vs. Hessels. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 2170—Fargo vs. Squiers. 2175—Zwingle vs. Kohn. 2182—Zwingle vs. Thall. 1968—Kane vs. Mitchell. 2751—People, ex rel. Gould vs. Barker. 1453¼—Union Railway vs. Travelers' Insurance Company. 1688—Brown vs. Central National Bank. 2088—Groyer vs. Groyer. 2101—Warnier vs Boesnneck. 2200 Christie vs. Progressive Painters' Benefit, &c. Union. 2252—Naething vs. Johnson. 1256—Kent vs. Stevenson. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1094—Jones vs. Stewart. 2063—Hornberger vs. Miller.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Ingraham, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Adjourned October term, 1892. Law and fact. 163—Van Dyke vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 143—Carey vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 165—Green vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 303—Cruise vs. Manhattan Rail Company. 312—McGinnis vs. same. 313—Bowers vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 314—Same vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 191—Inness vs. same. 207—Same vs. same. 208—Inness vs. same. 192—Inness vs. same. 209—Same vs. same. 281—Same vs. same. 210—Connelly vs. same. 211—De Balaine vs. same. 306—Dexter vs. same. 212—Ellis vs. same. 213—Heimburg vs. same. 214—Kane vs. same. 215—Shulman vs. same. 228—Rice vs. same. 304—Goldstein vs. same. 305—McGlynn vs. same. 334—Brady vs. same. 340—O'Reilly vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 187—Kortright vs. same. 299—Winthrop vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 300—McKim vs. same. 301—Winthrop vs. same. 320—Guardians' Sisterhood, &c., vs. same. 319—Church of Holy Communion vs. same. 321—Trustees of Home Aged Church, &c., vs. same. 322—Kerr vs. same. 217—Moore vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 204—Hulm vs. same. 190—Schwartz vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 194½—Hamilton vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 195—Newhaus vs. same. 197—Jacobs vs. same. 202—Sinsheimer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 203—Reiss vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 205—Langenzer vs. same. 155—Tucker vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 156—Same vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 218—Spellman vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 380—Morrison vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 381—Same vs. same. 332—Same vs. same. 241—Schreyer vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

2867—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. American Watch Company. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 5269—Fancher vs. Lawyers' Surety Company. 3023—Dean vs. Marschall. 2114—Aguera vs. Bachman. 2838—Hettrick vs. McLaughlin. 2610—Phelps vs. Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company. 2259—Strauss vs. King. 2944—Frank vs. Bowsky. 2060—McLoughlin vs. Van Hoevenberg. 3042—James W. Gibson Company vs. Allison. 3205—Wessman vs. Anglo-Nevada Assurance Corporation. 3206½—Same vs. Springfield Fire and Marine Company. 3207½—Same vs. Providence-Washington Insurance Company. 3208½—Same vs. Connecticut Fire Company. 2778—Page vs. Heimerdinger. 2869—O'Donnell vs. Crimmins. 2822—Rusling vs. Union Pipe Construction Company. 959—Clausen vs. Haaren. 988—Hamilton Knitting Company vs. Northern Assurance Company. 989—Same vs. London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company. 992—Same vs. People's Fire Insurance Company. 2668—Booth Brothers and Hurricane Insurance Guarantee Company vs. Sargent. 5946—Bregman vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3307.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—McLennan, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Will meet to-day to hand down decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Bischoff, J.—Calendar for April called at 10:30 A. M. in Superior Court, Equity Term room.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

1—Blakeman vs. United Dressed Beef Company. 2—Matter of unsafe buildings 151 to 157 Orchard Street. 3—Matter of unsafe building, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. 4—Kehoe vs. Brown. 5—Richardson vs. Thedford. 6—Same vs. Conlan. 7—Winch vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 8—Moss vs. Cohen. 9—Salisbury vs. Brennan. 10—Schuff vs. Perdreaux. 11—Rosch vs. Buff. 12—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 13—Roberts vs. Roberts. 14—O'Connor vs. O'Connor. 15—Cooper vs. Cooper. 16—Gooch vs. Gooch.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Pryor, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1355—Kohn vs. Bauman. Matter of unsafe buildings; 151-157 Orchard Street. Matter of unsafe buildings north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Amsterdam Avenue. 1337—Cornish vs. Stokes. 1317—Stott vs. Churchill. 1346—Silk vs. Dickinson. 1350—Hazard Manufacturing Company vs. Bayard. 1338—Neuchatel Asphalt Company vs. Christman. 2686—Many vs. Hendrick. 1373—Opinaga vs. Hoyt. 1376—Hartley vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 1378—Bayer vs. Norddeutscher Lloyd. 1382—Printy vs. Hoffman. 1392—Tito vs. Seaburn. 1394—Schaffer vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1108—Engel vs. Molony. 179—Palmeter vs. Beadleston. 718—Vanderpoel vs. Gorman. 1054—Schwernberg vs. Le Boutillier. 694—Neudorff vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 2405—Alyers vs. Lean. 1375—Heyman vs. Jacobs. 2773—Lamalda vs. Lamalda. 832—Kellogg vs. Townsend. 1109—Cusic vs. Klots. 702—Horan vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1329—Stone vs. Lipman. 1043—Macdougal vs. Newman. 1217—Ross vs. The Mayor, &c. 2689—Merzbach vs. The Mayor, &c. 766—Marks vs. Griffin.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,400.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, C. J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from Part I. for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Sedgwick, C. J.—Freedman and McAdam, J.J. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Motions.—1—Levell vs. Royal Arcanum. 2—La Fetra vs. Glover. 3—Matter of Vertical Tube Boiler Company. 4—Same matter. 5—Brady vs. Hutkoff.

Appeals from Orders.—1—Dalzell vs. Fahys Watch Case Company. 2—Sturges vs. Newcombe. 3—Societe Anonyme de Merbes, &c., vs. Davidson Sons' Marble Company. 4—Cantoni vs. Foster. 5—Same vs. same. 6—Jacquelin vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 7—Cummans vs. same. 8—A. L. & J. H. Reynolds Company vs. Dreyer. 9—Smallwood vs. Schwietering.

Appeals from Judgments.—1—Hummel vs. Stern. 2—Dundee Chemical Works vs. New-York Mutual Insurance Company. 3—Leicht vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 4—Steinert vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 5—David Stevenson Brewing Company vs. Iba. 6—Missionary Society of St. Paul vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 7—Beckett vs. Devlin. 8—Shields vs. Robins. 9—Bamberger vs. Fillebrown. 10—O'Connor vs. Schnepel. 11—Frost vs. Akron Iron Company. 12—Hennessy vs. Paulson. 13—Goodhart vs. Street. 14—Kelly vs. Ocean Steamship Company. 15—way vs. Company. 16—Jung vs. Starin. 17—Smallwood vs. Schwietering.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Demurrer.—1—Langer vs. Supreme Council Legion of Justice.

Law and Fact.—567—Scrotton vs. Kroder. 585—Gallagher vs. Gallagher. 714—Crevier vs. Rofkrass. 526—Citroen vs. Simons. 374—McClave vs. Gibb. 489—Baron vs. Baron. 734—Frost vs. Frost. 740—Lynch vs. Lynch. 679—Bate vs. Feldman.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—Madame Sans Gene.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—Rory of the Hill.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—Gossip.
EIJOU, Broadway-30th, 31st St—8:15—Madeleine.
BROADWAY, 41st St-Broadway—8:00—Madame Sans Gene.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:10—Vaudeville.
CHICKERING HALL, 5th Av-18th St—4:00—Lecture, Ramblings in Rome.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—3:00—Stoddard's Illustrated Lecture. 8:15—Nancy & Co. and A Tragedy Rehearsal.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Miss Nellie Ganthony.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—John-a-Dreams.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father.
FINE ARTS BUILDING, Broadway-57th St—Day and Evening—Exhibition Society of American Artists.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:15—The Face that Kills.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Little Christopher.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Garry Owen.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Milk White Flag.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Charlotte Corday.
HOYT'S, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—The Foundling.
IRVING PLACE, 15th St-Irving Place—8:15—Sedan-Friedrichruh and Kriegim Frieden.
KOSTER & BIAL'S 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville, Living Pictures.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—3:00—The Highwaymen. 8:15—An Ideal Husband.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—2:00 and 8:00—Barnum's Circus.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—Day and Evening—Seventieth Annual Exhibition.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Old Homestead.
TEUTONIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS, 3d Av-16th St—Day and Evening—Swiss Fair.
333 FOURTH AV—9:30 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Loan Exhibition of Religious Art.

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France Still True to Moliere.

From Le Figaro, Paris.

A recent matinée performance of Molière's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme" attracted to the Comédie Française an audience so large that the receipts exceeded, by 51f., the previous "best record" of that venerable institution. Curiously enough, that record, too, was made by this same play. The exact figures for the two most profitable performances are 8,077f. and 8,026f.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
3 A. M.	39	33	3:30 P. M.	59	54
6 A. M.	39	29	6 P. M.	55	51
9 A. M.	45	32	9 P. M.	52	43
12 M.	54	44	12 P. M.	52	42

Average temperature yesterday.....41
Average temperature for corresponding day last year.....49⅝
Average temperature for corresponding day last fifteen years.....41½
—From Hudnut's record, 218 Broadway.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Rain.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. M'KINLEY AND SILVER.

The Hon. William McKinley has taken pains to denounce as "absurd" a report that he had declared that if the Republicans committed themselves to free silver coinage he would decline the nomination next year and withdraw from the party. The report was going the rounds of the newspapers in the North and West. Had Major McKinley been opposed to free coinage and willing to say that he opposed it, there would have been no occasion for denouncing this report. It would have been distinctly helpful to his ambition. We infer from the Major's very emphatic disclaimer, which was printed in The Atlanta Constitution, that he thought the statement that he was a sound-money man was doing him political harm.

The Topeka dispatch printed in The Times this morning throws some light on Mr. McKinley's position. It is believed in Kansas that he favors a "financial straddle," and the Republicans of Kansas, a State just wrested from the Populists and politically very unstable, appear to be willing to accept him on a platform with a "straddle."

As this word is used in our political discussions it implies dodging or evasion; a refusal, from cowardice or expediency, to take or avow a firm and fixed position upon a public question of importance. The Whig leaders straddled the slavery question. Daniel Webster was a straddler on that momentous issue. Like Major McKinley, he wanted to be President of the United States, and he thought it safer to straddle than to speak out. He never became President.

In the fifties a statesman who was too timid to be an enemy of slavery and of the extension of slavery was naturally and rightly set down as a friend of slavery. With equal justice a Republican aspirant for the Presidency who is unwilling to declare himself the enemy of unsound money is set down as no friend of sound money.

The financial position of the Republican Party as at present represented by the three principal contestants for the honor of its nomination next year is equivocal, to say the least. Mr. Reed has never quite recovered his balance since he stumbled so painfully on bimetallism and on the question of authorizing gold bonds during the session. Mr. Harrison is silent, and probably intently watchful. But he signed the disastrous Sherman bill. Major McKinley is well known to be "friendly to silver," but he thinks it prudent to dissemble. That may be wise tactics for a nomination hunter. It can hardly satisfy the silver men, and it certainly leaves everything to be desired from the point of view of those Republicans who do not wish to see this country brought to a silver basis.

COMPETITION IN TELEPHONES.

We recently remarked that the new competition in the telephone business, already well developed in several Western States, would soon be established in the East, and now the first signs of it are seen in the towns of the Hudson River Valley and in Brooklyn. We have shown heretofore how competition has affected the price of telephone service in many Western cities. The plan of the new companies in the West has been to obtain a foundation for their investments by procuring a large number of subscribers upon a basis of contracts for five years at only one-half the price exacted by the local branches of the Bell Company, or even at still lower rates, the new competing price in some instances being only $12 a year. The local Bell companies have sought to discourage competition by reducing their own rates, and in two or three cities have even threatened to furnish service free of charge for one year.

Our dispatches of yesterday show that similar competition at Kingston and other points on the Hudson has induced the Hudson River Telephone Company to reduce its rate from $60 to $25 per annum. The new company in the valley, on the west shore, had made its rate $30, and the Hudson River Company (a Bell organization) now makes a lower bid. The effect of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Bate case is seen in the activity in Brooklyn of a new competing company, recently incorporated with a capital of $6,000,000, which, it is stated, has in the last two weeks placed contracts with more than 1,000 subscribers in that city at a rate which is about one-half of the rate now paid to the old organization. This new company also controls the right to use the automatic system in this city.

The subsidiary companies of the parent Bell coroporation here and elsewhere will not part with any considerable portion of their business without a contest, and the struggle between the old and the new will inevitably be accompanied by a large reduction of rates and an improvement of mechanical facilities. There will also be more or less litigation, but it does not yet appear upon what grounds the courts will be asked to restrain or assist either party.

THE SUNDAY TIMES.

Thirty-four years ago a Sunday edition of The New-York Times was issued for the first time. It had eight pages, and of its forty-eight columns only nine were taken up with advertisements.

Sunday newspapers have steadily grown in popularity during all these years until they have come to be recognized as the newspaper of the week, a Sunday magazine, in fact, containing not only the best features of the magazines, but all the latest news of the world. By the merchants it is regarded as the best medium for reaching the public with business announcements.

The Times of yesterday was remarkable in more respects than one. It indicated the improvement in business generally, and was a gratifying exhibit of the growth of the business of The Times itself. The month of March has proved to be a "record breaker" so far as The Times is concerned. For the first time in its history this newspaper printed a thirty-two-page paper in the month just closed. A week ago yesterday its record for advertising was beaten, when 63 columns were laid before its readers. The issue of yesterday surpassed even that remarkable showing. It contained 70 columns of advertising, something unprecedented in the history of the paper. In other words, its 32 pages of printed matter—224 columns—contained almost one and one-half as many columns of advertising as there were of advertising, news, and editorial matter in the first Sunday Times of April 21, 1861.

On the corresponding Sunday of 1894 The Times contained 40 columns of advertising, and in 1893 38 columns. This would seem to indicate very distinctly a growing appreciation of its value as a medium of communication between the business world and an intelligent and discriminating newspaper-reading public.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE TREASURY.

The gossip as to the decision of the Supreme Court in the income tax case either has no basis but inference or conjecture, or else it is based on betrayal of confidence by some employé. It is of no consequence in itself, since we shall so soon know the decision itself. We call attention to it just now because it has given rise to some speculation as to the effect upon the Treasury of a decision against the law, and as to how far the court might be influenced by the consideration of such effect.

The suggestion is insulting to the court and to every member of it. The Justices have no more right, and cannot be supposed to have any more desire, to take the condition of the Treasury into account than they have to consider the effect on their own political or personal fortunes. Their duty may be difficult, but its scope is simple and rigidly defined. It is the interpretation of the Constitution of the United States in its bearing on the statute before them, and in the light of the arguments made, the precedents cited, and their own knowledge and view of the law. Beyond that they have no right to go. They would have no right if it were a question of the gravest interest to the Treasury. In point of fact, it is a question of insignificant and temporary interest—but that is irrelevant. What the court has to do is perfectly well known. We have no doubt that it will be done. It would be a stain on the court if it were not, and it is a public offense to intimate that the court will do anything else.

"ON THE SAME LINES."

"McKinley did not make that bill. The United States Senate made it. Reed of Maine had more to do with it than McKinley." These remarks of Senator Frye may serve to recall much that those who have short memories have forgotten.

The foundation or first draft of the McKinley tariff was the Senate Tariff bill of 1888. The Mills bill was passed in that year and sent to the Senate. A Presidential election was near at hand. Before the passage of the Mills bill in the House the Republican majority in the Senate had begun to prepare the Republican Senate bill, and this bill was produced in the Senate, as a substitute for the Democratic Tariff bill of the House, about a month and a half before the election.

The Republican leaders were engaged in raising a great corruption fund to be used in the approaching Presidential contest. They were "frying the fat" out of the protected manufacturers. But the manufacturers were unwilling to contribute fat unless they should be assured that the money would be repaid in legislation whenever the Republicans should obtain control of the lawmaking power. This Senate Tariff bill was made and laid before the contributing manufacturers as proof that their money would be profitably invested.

Of course, it could not be made a law by the Congress then in session, but it could be used by another Congress if the Republican Party, with the help of the great fund collected by Wanamaker and others, should be successful in November of that year.

This Senate bill—sometimes called the Aldrich-Allison bill, because it was prepared by Senator Aldrich and Senator Allison, with more or less assistance from Senator Jones of Nevada—was afterward the foundation or the first draft upon which the McKinley Ways and Means Committee constructed the McKinley bill. The manufacturers who had contributed their fat in 1888, upon condition that the investment should be made profitable by the enactment of a tariff satisfactory to them, and with the promise embodied in the Aldrich-Allison bill before them, controlled McKinley and his committee, and were reimbursed. The bill designed to repay them was duly reported, and Speaker Reed performed his part by pushing it through the House, almost without debate.

The people, however, expressed some dissatisfaction thereafter, as Mr. Frye and Mr. Reed must remember, and they will note with interest Mr. Frye's declaration that the Republican Party intends to revise the tariff "on the same lines," including, of course, those "lines" which were marked out in the corrupt bargain with the contributors to the great election fund seven years ago.

THE BROOKLYN ANTITOXINE CASE.

It is unfortunate that the entire contents of the vial of antitoxine serum—reported to have been the antitoxine of Behring—were exhausted in the case in Brooklyn where the injection was followed in less than ten minutes by the death of the patient, for an analysis of a small portion would show whether the liquid contained any foreign and poisonous substance. It should be said, however, that it is the custom to use all that there is in a vial. The published accounts say that the vial in question was procured by the patient's father from the house which holds the American agency for the German manufacturers at whose great factory or laboratory at Hoechst-on-Main the antitoxine of Behring is produced under the direction of Prof. Behring himself and Prof. Ehrlich, and it is suggested that this vial was filled with serum which had been contaminated in some way.

It is desirable that all the facts in this case should be clearly ascertained by competent investigators. The record of the use of Behring's antitoxine in Europe and in this country has been so uniformly satisfactory, and the standing of both the discoverer (who is the bacteriological Superintendent of manufacture) and the great establishment at which this serum is produced is so high, that this death should not be charged to the contents of the vial, or to the use of the Behring remedy, until thorough inquiry shall have excluded every other cause.

Two diphtheria antitoxines are produced in Germany, that of Behring, the discoverer, and that of Aronson, one of his associates in bacteriological research. Very little of Aronson's has been sent to America, but Behring's serum has been used in this country on hundreds of patients, while in Germany and other European countries it has been administered to thousands during the last twelve months. It is chiefly by means of this Behring's serum that the remarkable record of a reduction of mortality has been made, outside of France, where the supply has been procured from the Pasteur Institute. We are familiar with a majority of the medical reports made in this country and in Europe by physicians in charge of hospitals and in general practice concerning the effect and value of the Behring serum. These have been substantially uniform in high commendation of the remedy, and in a majority of them the immediate and the after effects of the injections have been carefully described. In these reports there is nothing to indicate that treatment with Behring's serum is injurious. It is quite generally reported that slight urticaria, or nettle rash, follows the injections in a considerable number of cases, but this effect is temporary and of scarcely any consequence. If it be true that the liquid used in this Brooklyn case was Behring's antitoxine, and that death was caused by it in less than ten minutes, it is the first instance of the kind, and the case is utterly at variance with a long and remarkable record of the experience of eminent physicians here and abroad. We do not say that it is not true, but the current report should not be accepted until the truth of it has been established by careful and competent investigators.

In this city it is no longer necessary to lock to the Behring laboratory for a supply of antitoxine serum, for a quantity of serum of the best quality sufficient to meet the demands of the city is produced by the Health Department under the competent supervision of Dr. Biggs, Dr. Prudden, and Dr. Park, whose work has given the department's bacteriological division a high reputation at home and abroad.

THE GERMAN GRAIN "MONOPOLY."

Protectionism has taken a new and extreme form in Germany, though it is not novel in the United States and not so extreme as the silver miners of the Senate have been able to enforce. In Germany, however, it relates to grain, which is still regarded as a commodity, and has attaching to it none of the superstition that in this country has grown up about the "white metal, mystic, wonderful." The German agriculturists have for a long period suffered first from the competition of the new lands of North America, and more recently those of the Argentine Republic, and the low prices of their product, with the heavy burden of taxation, have unquestionably brought them much hardship. Though, as a class, they have no intellectual or political sympathy with the State Socialists, they are willing enough to invoke the aid of the Government. The intense, though rather vague, passion of William II. to play the rôle of a special divinity to a delighted people has naturally stimulated this purpose.

Count Kanitz is the leader of the agricultural party in the Prussian Parliament, and he has concocted a plan which he presented on Friday, bringing the subject into the field of actual political discussion. He proposes, in brief, to prohibit private importation of grain and to have the Government take up the business, with the provision, however, that the Government shall not sell the grain it imports at a price too low to yield a "reasonable" profit to grain growers in Germany. The mere monopoly of business in a commodity largely used is nothing new, but heretofore such monopolies have been complete, controlling all purchases and sales, and the sole object has been revenue. The Kanitz plan is something very different. Under it the Government would deal only in imported grain and would practically have a most uncertain revenue, if it had any at all. Probably the operation of the plan would lead to the same result as a tax on all imported wheat sufficient to keep the home price at the level the Government should fix as one yielding a reasonable profit to home agriculture. The argument that the Government could reduce the price of grain in times of distress is not a strong one, since the landowners would be just as eager for their profits at such times as at others.

Whatever revenue the Government might gain from the sale of imported grain would be secured at very grave political risks—risks wholly unknown in this country. Here, if a policy produced severe discontent, the Government would be changed. In Germany the Government could be changed so far as Ministers go, but the discontent would tend to concentrate upon the sovereign. In this particular plan it would be impossible to avoid very great discontent. The price of grain would inevitably be too high for the consumer and too low for the farmer. Neither would or could be satisfied. However "reasonable" the figure might seem to a Minister or an Emperor trying to look on all sides, it would necessarily seem utterly unreasonable to those who would look only on one side, and that their own. And when this condition of the public mind became intolerable, if the Government should abandon the plan, the discontent would not be allayed. Each party would blame it for not retaining the power to fix prices and using that power to satisfy them.

It was probably a conception of the tremendous risks involved that led Prince Hohenlohe, the Chancellor, to deprecate the plan, and not the objection which he brought forward as to commercial treaties. The Emperor is reported to have been genuinely alarmed by the strength of the movement, foreseeing what serious consequences it might entail, what an entirely impossible task it would impose upon him. The idea of being the arbiter of the price of food for the people of Germany or even of Prussia appalled him. That is more than even his audacious spirit could face with equanimity. And yet that is a phase of the question which his Ministers can hardly discuss frankly. It would be well for Germany and for the Emperor if they would. It would be far more prudent for the Emperor to admit that even if his authority is of Divine right his personal wisdom is not without limits. He labors under certain obvious disadvantages as compared with the Deity of whom he believes himself the vicegerent. His principal must be supposed not only to know with certainty what should be done, but also to be quite independent of the consequences, which the young Emperor is not. He inherits the crown from a grandfather who took it from a brother too weak to wear it, and, though the present Emperor believes himself quite strong enough to hold on to anything he wishes, the forces he may have to meet are very different from those of the first half of the century, and far more powerful.

CHINA'S OPPORTUNITY.

The suspension of hostilities between Japan and China, or, to speak more accurately, Japan's agreement not to capture any more Chinese cities for a while, is simply the first echo of Koyama's pistol shot. Until Li Hung Chang was wounded, little reason existed for expecting the negotiations for peace going on at Simonoseki to end in anything except the refusal on China's part to make concessions that would amount to a dismemberment of the older empire and necessitate the retirement from power of her present rulers. The attack on the old Ambassador changed the whole situation.

Till that event occurred, the woes of China excited but faint sympathy from the rest of the world, while Japan's marvelous exhibition of strength and energy, her unbroken succession of victories over an enemy of vastly superior strength in men and money, and her apparently instant leap from barbarism to high civilization, had claimed and received attention as by far the most impressive phenomenon of this half century. That Japan would seize Pekin and from that point of vantage deal rather with the great European powers than with China, seemed the almost necessary outcome of the war. Then Koyama, an insane boy who thought he had a mission, or, according to later reports, a brother who knew he had a grievance, undertook to carry out the one or to avenge the other. He accomplished neither purpose, but none the less has he managed to rob his own country, to a degree by no means inappreciable, of the fruits of her successes in the field and to give China an advantage greater than would have followed the winning of half a dozen battles. Japan was instantly put on the defensive, and China as instantly was in a position to demand considerate treatment.

Now the probabilities favor a settlement on terms of peace, in the not very distant future, as the result of Li Hung Chang's mission. There still remain, of course, many chances that the present negotiations will end in nothing and that the march on Pekin will be resumed. Chinese stupidity is immeasurable, and Chinese ability to make fatal blunders is infinite, but just at present at least a few of the conditions are calculated to give her a gleam of hope. Craft may well enough replace the intelligence that China lacks, so far as making use of them goes, and render possible, for a while longer, her continued existence as a voluntarily and obstinately benighted representative of antique barbarism.

Gen. Matt W. Ransom has just started for his post of duty as Minister of the United States at the City of Mexico. Gen. Ransom is a good Democrat of the old-fashioned, straightforward type, and as Senator he was useful to his party. Representing a State much given to Populist and silver delusions, he labored nobly for the repeal of the Sherman act, and has been of the number of Senators, fit though few, who have striven to turn the feet of the Democratic Party away from the path of folly.

For President, Debs; for Vice President, Paranoia. That ought to be the ticket of the Indiana Populists, who are reported to be organizing Debs clubs.

We understand that ex-Sheriff James O'Brien will not be appointed a Police Commissioner.

Week after week passes and no word, encouraging or other, comes from Albany in regard to three bills, all much alike and all ordering the elevated roads of this and other cities in the State that possess that form of transit to equip their cars with an improved system of illumination. It must be confessed that this long silence gives occasion for considerably more indignation than surprise. The Manhattan Company is an extremely influential corporation, and it does not like to spend money—for lamps. When the first of these measures appeared in the Legislature, enthusiastic commendation was given it by the newspapers and the public. The longer that bill and its two successors linger in committee, the more likely is somebody or other to come across the word "strike" in his dictionary, and, casting interested eyes over the numerous definitions, to reach one that might flood his mind with a light considerably brighter than those which now twinkle in elevated railroad cars.

MR. JOHN LA FARGE.

A quiet dinner of some twenty covers was given last evening at the Metropolitan Club to Mr. John La Farge on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, and of his near departure for Europe. The company embraced representatives of painting, sculpture, architecture, science, literature, journalism, connoisseurship, and affairs from Boston, Washington, and New-York, and the informal expressions of appreciation of Mr. La Farge and his art were of the most cordial character.

A collection of his works—embracing most of those recently exhibited here—will be placed this month in the Salon of the Champ de Mars in the room occupied last year by the work of M. Tissot. It will embrace, besides the studies in Japan, Samoa, and Java, and the flower pieces, several important oils and an example of his glass. An invitation to fill a large window space was urged by the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts, but this was impracticable in the time allowed. This is the more to be regretted because it was by his glass that the artist's unique power was first recognized in Europe, and he has had no opportunity to exhibit it on a scale that would reveal all its qualities. But that may be done next year.

It will be a source of genuine regret to those who know Mr. La Farge's rare art that a collection of such scope will probably be seen for the last time in Paris, as many of the examples are owned in widely-scattered cities and can hardly be gathered again.

Later in the year the invitation of the French Government to contribute a representative work to the galleries of the Luxembourg will be complied with.

GIVEN BY THE VANDERBILTS

The Family's Donations to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

From The University Bulletin for March.

The liberality of the Vanderbilt family and their great interest in the College of Physicians and Surgeons are shown by their continued benefactions to this institution. It may be interesting to state the amount of money they have given to the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

In October, 1884, the late William H. Vanderbilt gave the college $500,000.

In 1885 Cornelius and George W. Vanderbilt gave each $100,000 toward finishing the buildings and fitting up the laboratories. In the same year the four brothers gave $250,000 to found the Vanderbilt Clinic as a memorial to their father. In the same year M. W. D. Sloane gave the Sloane Maternity Hospital, at a cost of $200,000, and his wife endowed all the beds in perpetuity, the amount necessary being $275,000.

In 1890 Cornelius, William K., Frederick W., and George W. Vanderbilt bought the adjoining ground on Fifty-ninth Street, which was needed to complete the plot, at a cost of $20,000.

The recent gifts, above described, amount in all to $825,000.

The total amount, therefore, which the College of Physicians and Surgeons has received from the Vanderbilt family and from Mr. Sloane is $2,270,000.

LOOK TO THE WOMEN FOR VICTORY

A Heavy Female Vote Will Be Polled at the Bridgeport Election To-day.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., March 31.—The indications to-night are that the municipal election to-morrow will result in the most mixed, pasted, and scratched lot of ballots ever cast in this State.

To-day in all the Catholic churches the priests urged the women to register to-morrow and vote for members of the Board of Education. If they are allowed to register, another thousand women's names will be added to the 1,500 now on the list. Ballots were given out in the Catholic churches, some containing the names of P. W. Wren and Frank Miller, both Democratic candidates for the Board of Education, and others containing the names of H. C. Cogswell and Frank Kinsley, candidates on the independent Republican ticket.

The women were instructed to go to the polls in pairs and vote the ballots given them without change. In this way it is hoped that Wren, Miller, Cogswell, and Kinsley will be elected.

WANTS A CATHEDRAL IN WASHINGTON

The Rev. Dr. McKim on the Division of the Maryland Diocese.

BALTIMORE, March 31.—The Rev. Dr. Randolph McKim of Washington delivered to-night at St. Michael"s and All Angels' Church the second address of the series on the division of the Maryland Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

"One special reason why there should be a Bishop in Washington," said the doctor, "is the proposed erection there of an Episcopal Cathedral, which is destined to make a splendid structure for the glory of God. We of the present may not see this edifice erected, but future generations will witness its completion. To erect such a great structure, there must be a Bishop in Washington to give dignity and strength to the institution. A Bishop overburdened by episcopal duties of another character could not direct this grand work."

The Rev. Dr. G. W. Douglass of New-York will speak on the same subject next Sunday night.

Angle of the Rainfall.

If a rain gauge be tilted to meet the rain perpendicularly, it would not represent any corresponding area of the earth's surface. A rain guage must have its surface parallel with the surface of the earth, in order to catch the amount of rain which would have fallen upon an equal area of the ground. The earth is not tilted to meet the rain perpendicularly, so why should we tilt the rain gauge? Moreover, here is a wise provision of nature in the slanting direction in which rain falls. Instead of coming down very heavily, it falls more softly, and covers a much larger area. For if a cloud a mile long emptied its contents perpendicularly, it would only wet a mile's length of the surafce of the earth, but if it falls obliquely at an angle of 45 degrees, it would extend over about a mile and a half of the surface of the earth. So that a much larger surface receives rain from the clouds. Rain really falls usually at about an angle of 40 [illegible] but, of couse, this varies according [illegible] wind.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

VACANT LOTS FOR POOR TO FARM

What Those Who Have Seen Work Done Say About It—Places Where Lots May Be Obtained.

That recently-adopted plan of the New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, which undertakes to relieve the unemployed by the cultivation of vacant lots, is everywhere meeting with encouragement.

This work, as has been before explained, is not a mere charity. It aims to establish habits of self-reliance, to teach the poor to become prosperous, to make farming profitable, and to increase the sum of wealth.

Following are some of the letters which have been received:

I have read the literature on this subject, including the experiments as tried at Detroit, and am satisfied that it can be made a decided success here.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS.

Office of the Mayor, Detroit, Mich., March 25, 1895.

William H. Tolman, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I am glad to note that the plan of utilizing vacant lots is to be carried out in New-York. The public got an impression through the press that the majority of people who had to be helped by the Poor Commission would not work, but we demonstrated that at least 97½ per cent. of the poor people in this city were willing to work. In fact, none were found that were not willing to work if they could only be directed, and the matter of educating them to help themselves is worth many times more than most persons realize. So eager were many of them that mothers with their babes in the arms were often seen caring for the crops.

H. S. PINGREE, Mayor.

Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, March 27, 1895.

Dear Dr. Tolman: Your circular just received with reference to providing work is full of promise. It is a good beginning!

Yours sincerely, D. C. GILMAN.

Detroit, Mich., March 22, 1895.

Bolton Hall, Esq.:

My Dear Sir: The city poor-farm scheme as operated in this city last year was a great success. The scheme was an immediate source of relief to many hundreds of the city's poor, and a relief also to our depleted poor-fund, but the great and lasting benefit is in what it teaches. The poor, hard-working people see that upon a little patch of half an acre they can produce enough to half support themselves, and it sets them to thinking. They reason thus: "If I can almost live on half an acre, I could make a comfortable living on a few acres," and they begin to figure on getting into the country.

In answer to the question asked me by The Detroit Free Press, "Do you approve of conducting the poor farm again this season?" I answered Yes, and gave the above as my reasons, and asserted that at least 100 families had sought and found homes in the country as a direct result of their experience of last year. I fell far short of the mark, however, for one gentleman, the Hon. Joseph Waltz of Waltz, Mich., (a small village in this county,) writes: "I see in the papers what you say about city farming, and think you are right in the matter, as twenty-five families from the city have located hereabout." If twenty-five families have located in the vicinity of one little village, the number of families who have located in other sections of the State must far exceed 100.

F. B. DICKERSON, Superintendent of Poor.

At the following stations, application may be made by the unemployed April 3 for land to be cultivated during the Summer. Each applicant must give some reference, either of a person or of a society, satisfactory to the committee. Then an appointment will be made with the Superintendent, who will assign the plots to those who have been accepted:

No. 105 East Twenty-second Street, room 211; St. George's Parish House, 207 East Sixteenth Street; University Settlement, 26 Delancey Street; Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association, 153 Bowery; People's Baths, 9 Centre Market Place; Water Street Mission, 316 Water Street; Mariners' Temple, Mrs. Avery, 1 Henry Street; Church of Sea and Land, Market and Henry Streets; Mariners' Church, Mr. Paulsen, 46 Catharine Street; East Side House, Clarence Gordon, foot of East Seventy-sixth Street; Tenement House Chapter, King's Daughters, Miss Waterbury, 77 Madison Street.

Charity Organization Society offices. Offices open from 9 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 5 P. M.: No. 1,475 Broadway, Miss Fisher; 237 Amsterdam Avenue, Miss Burrows; 1 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Miss Jones; 143 East Thirty-ninth Street, Mrs. Wolcott; 169 East Sixty-third Street, Miss Mayer; 297 Broome Street, Miss Decker; 9 Chambers Street, Mrs. Harvey.

NAMING OF JUDGE MARTINE'S SUCCESSOR

General Opinion Is that the Governor Can Choose a Temporary Incumbent.

There has been some discussion as to how the position left vacant by the death of Judge Randolph B. Martine of the Court of General Sessions should be filled until the next election, when, according to the statute under which Judge Martine was elected, his regular successor will be chosen by the people.

Judge James Fitzgerald of the Court of General Sessions said last evening that, while he had not yet had time to study the question, it was his opinion and that of friends with whom he had conversed on the subject that Gov. Morton had the right to appoint a successor to serve in Judge Martine's place until Jan. 1, when a new Judge of the Court of General Sessions, regularly elected by the people in November to serve for the remaining six years of Judge Martine's term of office, would assume his duties.

Other authorities said there is no doubt that it devolves on Gov. Morton to name a successor to Judge Martine to serve until after the next election. Several men were spoken of yesterday as likely to have considerable backing for the place.

Among them were James A. Blanchard, ex-Judge Ernest Hall, ex-Surrogate Daniel H. Rollins, John Sabine Smith, and Edward Lauterbach, the Chairman of the Republican county organization.

Funeral services over the body of Judge Martine will be held in St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. The Rev. Dr. George Van De Water will officiate. It has not been decided whether pall bearers will be appointed. The interment will be at Woodlawn.

About 200 visitors called at the Martine home, 2,017 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. Among them were Judges Cowing and Fitzgerald, District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis, ex-Dock Commissioner Andrew J. White, and the Rev. M. J. Lavalle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Tattooing as a Substitute for Clothes.

Miss Marie Fraser, after a visit to Samoa, has written a book on the islands, in which appears the following naïve little essay on the philosophy of clothes:

"Though the tattooing in Samoa may vary a little in design, the decoration is always in the shape of knee breeches, extending from the waist—where strings tied in knots and other ornamental fastenings are tattooed on the skin—so thorough is the artist in his work—to below the knee. The pattern is very elaborate, with stripes of natural skin intersecting. It is certainly a great improvement to their appearance, for in wet or stormy weather they economically leave their best lava-lavas at home, and wear only a banana leaf or a girdle of leaves; and should an islander be caught in a heavy shower of rain while wearing only a garment of tapa, the tattooing stands him in good stead, for bark cloth does not survive wet, and rapidly dissolves into rags. No matter how scantily they may be clad, the tattooing makes them look thoroughly

LI HUNG CHANG'S PROGRESS

The Viceroy of China Able to Walk About His Room Unaided.

HIS WOULD-BE ASSASSIN SENTENCED

The Japanese Have Secured Full Control of All the Pescadores Islands with but Little Loss.

LONDON, March 31.—A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that Dr. Scriba of the Imperial University to-day examined Li Hung Chang's wound, and found that the patient was making excellent progress. His pulse and temperature were normal, and he was able to walk about his rooms.

Koyama, the young Japanese who shot Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor.

The Central News has advices from the Pescadores Islands, under date of March 26. These dispatches state that Col. Ito re-

Li Hung Chang.
Viceroy of the Empire of China.

ports that on March 24 the Ma-Kung fort was taken easily by the Japanese. On the 25th the Japanese attacked and captured Yent-Tung, taking nine heavy guns and a number of smaller ones, as well as many rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. In the engagement the Chinese lost thirty killed and sixty taken prisoners. The Japanese loss was seventeen wounded.

The Japanese fleet captured the forts on the Fisher Islands, and all the islands forming the Pescadores group are now in the possession of the Japanese.

A Tokio dispatch to the Central News says that at the first conference with the Japanese plenipotentiaries Li Hung Chang asked that an armistice be established. The Japanese, in reply to this proposition, stated that an armistice would be granted on the following conditions: The occupation by Japanese troops of Shanhakwan, Taku, and Tien-Tsin, and Japanese control of the Shanhakwan and Tien-Tsin Railway; also, that the forts, arms, and ammunition at the places mentioned be given into the possession of the Japanese, and that war contributions necessary for such occupation be paid by China.

Li Hung Chang asked for more moderate conditions, but, upon meeting with a refusal, he proposed to continue the negotiations without a suspension of hostilities. Matters had progressed thus far at the third conference, when the assault upon the Chinese Viceroy occurred. In view of this untoward event, the Emperor of Japan ordered the plenipotentiaries to consent to a temporary armistice, waiving all the above conditions.

The principal points agreed upon are as follows: The locality of the enforcement of the armistice comprises Fengtien, Chihli, and Shan-Toong. The opposing armies are to maintain the positions hitherto occupied, and are not to advance beyond them. Neither Government is precluded from making any new distribution and arrangement of troops, not intended to augment the armies actually in the field, but at sea transports conveying troops or material contraband of war are subject to capture. The term of the armistice is three weeks, and it expires without notice at midday on April 20, providing the peace negotiations are not broken off in the meantime.

The convention was signed yesterday. Li Hung Chang obtained the signatures of the Japanese plenipotentiaries, and Count Ito obtained the signature of Li Hung Chang. The armistice does not apply to places not specified in the convention.

POSSIBLE FUTURE OF JAPAN.

The Result of the War May Make Her the Civilizing Power of Asia.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—With the meagre information possessed here by the Japanese Legation and the State Department about the couse of the peace negotiations at Simonoseki between the representatives of China and Japan, it is the expectation of those who have been closely observing the course of events in the East that the negotiations will extend the armistice beyond April 20, the limit fixed by the recent agreement, and that they will result in a settlement of the controversy satisfactory to Japan. Meanwhile the operations about Formosa are to go on, and it is not impossible that before the armistice, which does not suspend the operations in the South, comes to an end, the Chinese Government will have received new proofs of the ability of the Japanese to compel a peace on their own terms, or else to insist upon terms much more humiliating than any that may now be exacted by Japan.

The understanding between Japan and Russia is thought to be so complete that China cannot expect to be supported in any objection it may make to the terms of settlement which Japan may propose by the opposition of Russia to Japan. Just what Russia is to get by standing by Japan is not stated, but it is intimated that the general plan of Japan receives the approval of the Russian Government. A gentleman well acquainted with Eastern affairs suggests that the co-operation of Russia with Japan may have a more demoralizing effect upon China than the war that now seems to be about to close.

"I suppose," said this gentleman, "that Japan secures from China the assent to the demand by Japan that Corea shall be permitted, free from Chinese dictation, to carry out the reforms that have been indicated by Japan as desirable and necessary. While Corea will be apparently independent of Japan, and certainly independent forever of China, she will be under Japanese influence, and will readily submit under that influence to accept the civilization which Japan has adopted with such vast benefit to itself. Under the stimulus of that influence, Corea will become in a few years another Japan; touching China and menacing that old and conservative nation with an army organized according to the Japanese plan, which is the German plan. Japan would in the meantime have acquired Formosa, as she undoubtedly intends to do, and that island will be reformed according to Japanese ideas. Before China has concluded to adopt the methods of fighting and governing that have so assisted Japan, China will be aware that she has invincible enemies on her northern and southern borders, ready at any time to swoop down upon her and deprive her of more territory, to be subjected to the same civilizing process.

"It looked like a joke some months ago when The New-York Times suggested editorially that Japan might yet overwhelm the East and even threaten Europe with her forces. No one who has considered what may come of this war need longer regard it as impossible that Japan may yet light the fires of civilization in China, and lay the foundation of an empire under Japanese control that will be as great as is now the Chinese Empire which, by the way, is little more than an empire on paper."

THIS DIDN'T REALLY HAPPEN

But if the Spanish Gunboat Should Fire on the Cincinnati It Would Happen.

It was this way: The Cincinnati, coming up the Windward Passage, had brought Cape Maysi light over the port bow, and had set a course to round that point shortly after nightfall had set in.

The first watch had been set, and a brisk southerly breeze was raising a whitecap here and there. The little groups about the deck had dispersed, the watch below had turned in, and the watch on deck had ensconced itself in snug nooks, when the lookout forward shouted:

"Light, ho!"

"Where away?" came the response from the bridge, where the officer of the deck was keeping vigil.

"Three points off the port bow, Sir!"

"Can you make her out?"

"Looks like a steamer's masthead light, Sir."

The officer looked intently at the point indicated through his night glass, and, after a few moments' survey, summoned the orderly, who was stationed in front of the Captain's cabin, and said:

"Say to the Captain that there is a steamer three points off the port bow—can't make her out."

"Ay, ay, Sir!"

"The Captain says, 'Very well,' Sir," reported the orderly upon his return.

The light grew brighter, and then a green one was hove into view just beneath it, indicating that the stranger was trying to cross the path of the cruiser. The officer of the deck watched the two lights intently. The vessels rapidly neared each other, and suddenly the green light vanished, and only the masthead light was seen, showing that the vessel, which was then nearly abeam, had swung to a course parallel with that of the cruiser.

Before the officer of the deck had had time to report the manoeuvre, there came a flash of light and a dull report from the inshore vessel.

"Orderly!" cried the officer of the deck, "report to the Captain that the sail reported is now off the port beam, and has fired a blank cartridge."

Capt. Glass reappeared with he orderly. Just as he reached the bridge another flash of light blazed from the vessel, whose outlines could then be dimly seen.

The Captain lowered his glass, and, turning to the officer of the deck, said:

"Beat to general quarters, Sir!"

There was a hurried routing out of the drummer and fifer, and a moment later the sharp "rat-a-tat-tat" of the drum and the notes of the bugle were drowned by the hoarse voices of the Master at Arms and his mates arousing the sleepers between decks. There was a noise of scurrying feet; men came tumbling up the hatchways, and officers, buckling on their swords, hurried to their stations.

"Cast loose and provide," shouted the executive officer, James D. Jerrold, who reached the bridge, and to whom the Captain had spoken briefly.

Shutter ports flew open; the moonlight slipped along the steel tubes of the five-inch rifles as the long pieces were revolved so as to train abeam. The magazines were opened, charges were hoisted up the chutes, and in quick obedience to the next order "Load with full service charges" the breech blocks flew open, followed a moment later by the sharp click of the mechanism as the locking gear closed on the loaded pieces.

While the lock lanyards were being hooked into the primers a light-footed messenger dashed up to the division officers and said that the executive had ordered that the guns be trained on the vessel, which was just then forward of the port beam. The order was transmitted to the gun captains, and the silence which had followed the first orderly confusion was broken by such orders as:

"Port a little—lower—lower—that's well—Ready!" from the men who held the lock strings.

All was quiet for a moment, and then a flash of light came from the black shape in shore, followed swiftly by the crash of a missile near the water line, and a rending of steel plates below, an explosion, and a hiss of steam. It almost drowned the word of command from the bridge, but the gun captains heard it, and the lockstrings tautened with a snap.

Six fifty-pound shells sprang free before their blazing charges, and the roar of the main battery guns had hardly subsided before the rattling—bang—bang—bang of the rapid-fire pieces announced that the Hotchkiss storm had burst.

Hurried orders, mingled with the sound of shuffling feet, and the clicking of breech blocks, and then the vessel trembled again as her heavy rifles recoiled from the shock of their thirty-pound charges.

Like the beat of hailstones after a thunder burst swelled the clatter of the quick-firing pieces. Over it all was heard the voice of the officer of the after division, who had climbed into the mizzen rigging to observe the effect of the shots:

"That fellow has fired a shot to leeward, Sir!" he exclaimed, making a trumpet of his hands.

"Cease firing," came the command from the bridge.

Several more explosions followed, and then, like a lion growling itself to sleep, the cruiser gradually became silent.

As the smoke drifted clear it was seen that there was very little left of the other vessel. The cruiser headed for her sinking adversary, clearing away her lifeboat as she drew near. All hands were rescued before the craft plunged under.

She proved to be the Spanish gunboat Sancho Banca, Commander S. Pano Blohando. They had mistaken the Cincinnati for another Allianca. Once an obstreperous canine mistook a painted bulldog in just that way and was rent.

All these things could have happened, and some of them doubtless would have happened, had the Cincinnati been in that locality and had the Spanish gunboats been foolish enough to fire upon her in the way described.

A COBBLER WHO DEALT IN POLICY SLIPS

Peter Zibo Left His Last to Oblige a "Fire-Gig" Customer.

Central Office detectives have long suspected that policy was being played at 320 East Fifty-sixth Street. On the first floor was an Italian cobbler. In the basement was a room that opened on the street, the door of which was always locked.

People were seen coming from the shoemaker's with what looked very much like policy slips. But there was nothing to indicate that they were written there. Finally, a stranger was deputized to pay the cobbler a visit. William Hirsch of 1,085 First Avenue made a visit to the place Friday afternoon and asked about having some shoe repairing done.

After getting into the confidence of Peter Zibo, the proprietor, Hirsch asked him if he knew where he could play the "fire gig"—6-46-69.

Zibo scrutinized his visitor carefully and said he guessed he could place his money. Hirsch gave him 10 cents, and the cobbler opened a small door, and, passing into another room, fastened it after him. Hirsch could hear him descending stairs, and he was absent some minutes. Presently he returned and gave his visitor a slip bearing the figures named, and these cabalistic marks: "Ex. A. Burgt."

This slip soon found its way into the hands of a Central Office detective, who arrested Zibo. The latter pleaded innocence in the Yorkville Court yesterday, but was committed by Police Justice Ryan under $500 bail to answer.

We'll Match Him Against All Comers.

The following amount of "solid" nonpareil matter, (i. e., not a lead, dash, or a rule—nothing but the lines cast by the machine,) 27 ems to a line, was set by Mr. Louis A. Johnson in eight hours on a Mergenthaler Linotype machine in The New-York Times composing room March 28, 1895:

	Ems.
First hour	10,125
Second hour	8,856
Third hour	9,882
Fourth hour	9,477
Fifth hour	9,585
Sixth hour	9,963
Seventh hour	9,639
Eighth hour	10,611
Gross total	78,138
Gross average per hour	9,767
	78,138
Deduct for corrections	5,913
Net total	72,225
Net average per hour	9,028

Whittier on the Puzzle.
Maud Muller, on a bright March day,
Bought Pike's Peak Puzzle on Broadway.

AN INDISCREET EMPEROR

William's Anger with the Reichstag Carries Him Too Far.

HIS LATEST SPEECH SUPPRESSED

But for the Intervention of High Officials Germany Now Would Be in the Heat of a Cabinet Crisis.

BERLIN, March 31.—Responsible newspapers venture few remarks on the report that the Emperor went so far a week ago as to sign a decree dissolving the Reichstag. The Frankfurter Zeitung said on Thursday that the Emperor decided fully after the anti-Bismarck vote to order a new election, but was unable to get the necessary support from the Federal Council. Not only the envoys of other Governments but even the majority of the Prussian Ministers were opposed to a dissolution.

The German press has been equally reticent as to the Emperor's impulsive talk at the military dinner in Friedrichsruh. There have been numerous denials that he spoke directly of a dissolution, and the summoning of Gen. Count Waldersee to the Chancellery. They all come, however, from the same sources as the familiar corrections of the Emperor's indiscreet speeches. The report of the Emperor's indiscreet remarks at Bismarck's table was telegraphed from Friedrichsruh to the leading Berlin journals a few hours after he uttered them. It was held back to await the official confirmation, which, of course, never came. Nobody in the political current, however, has the slightest doubt that had not the high officials and Federal envoys joined in squelching the Emperor's fiery resolves and utterances, the country would now be in the heat of an election campaign and Cabinet crisis.

The Berlin newspapers are accustomed to observing great reticence in any Government crisis, and rarely dare mention the facts obtained from the innermost political circle. The truth often percolates through foreign journals in London, Vienna, or Brussels, and then is commented on here. In the present instance The Independance Belge is doing this service to the Berlin press. Its Berlin correspondent on Tuesday said:

"The Emperor and Bismarck conversed at length on the dissolution. The Emperor wished to send the Deputies home at once, but Bavaria and Würtemberg opposed such an abrupt style of dealing with the Reichstag. Nevertheless the Emperor has counted the days of the present House."

The correspondents who were in Friedrichsruh last Tuesday agree that everything pointed to Waldersee as the coming man. Next to Bismarck and the Emperor he was mentioned most frequently, and was courted most generally. He held an improvised circle just outside the castle gate, and chatted freely and enthusiastically concerning the events of the day and the developments likely to come in the near future. It was significant that he laid aside his favorite rôle of the simple soldier, uninitiated in politics, and touched without restraint upon the chief features of the political situation. The majority of the Ministers certainly find no pleasure in the present prospect. The triumph of the Bismarck element would mean such a Ministerial upset as has not been seen for years.

After the Federal Governments had placed their check on the Emperor's resolve to send home the Deputies at once, Freiherr von Marschall, Secretary of the Foreign Office, made a tour of the Reichstag lobbies, assuring everybody that the idea of a dissolution never had been entertained. Dr. von Boetticher also volunteered the assurement that the House would continue its business, secure in its existence, for some time to come, if not to its natural end. Both Ministers were eager to deny that anything like a crisis was threatened. Herr von Koeller, Minister of the Interior, and Chancellor Prince Hohenlohe preserved absolute silence. The Conservatives and Agrarians credit Koeller with sharing the Emperor's opinion that an early dissolution and a reform of the Ministry are imperative.

The Emperor's temper has not been improved by the announcement yesterday that the Radical Deputy Schmidt, the new Vice President of the Reichstag, had refused absolutely to appear before the Emperor or attend the Bismarck dinner to-morrow. His two colleagues in office, Buol and Spahn, are likely to hear some irate remarks as to Schmidt and his manners when they have their audience. Schmidt has gone further than even his chief, Eugen Richter, expected. The Freisinnige Zeitung said yesterday morning that, while declining to attend the Bismarck banquet, he would go with his colleagues to the imperial audience. Probably Schmidt changed his plan upon learning that the Emperor, after hearing of his decision regarding the dinner, would be likely to make the audience rather unpleasant for him.

The Agrarians on the Reichstag committee having in hand Count Kanitz's grain monopoly bill propose to bring forward the question of converting the Imperial Bank into a purely Government department. The Government had a project for a loan bank to aid the agricultural associations, but this is too little to suit the Agrarians. In the debate on the appropriations, they attacked Dr. Koch, the Imperial Bank President, as a gold bug, without knowledge of agricultural needs, and without sympathy with Agrarian aspirations. They said the bank ought to be nationalized. Koch told them he would not alter the bank's policy, and he declined to resign his office. He also disregarded their efforts to get together another international silver conference. The Ministers took no part in the debate.

The only discordant note in the Bismarck jubilee comes from the Catholic editors, who seem to have gone back twenty years to live over again the bitter days of the Kulturkampf. Their newspapers try to minimize the popular character of the fêtes by insinuating that the celebration is merely an Agrarian hullaballoo raised for political purposes. Several Clerical newspapers assert that the big landowners have used pressure to obtain subscriptions for birthday presents. The members of the Silesian Framers' League are said to constrain the workingmen and tradesmen with whom they deal.

The administrators of the public domain, the official directors and inspectors, in short, the chiefs of the bureaucratic world generally, are charged by the Clericals with conducting house to house collections and blacklisting the men who refuse to pay. A similar system is said to be used by employers throughout large industrial districts. These levies on salaries and wages, say the Clericals, are known as "Otto's dimes." The Bismarck agitation has become so extensive, according to the Ultramontane editors, that heavy drafts must be made on the secret funds in Berlin to keep it up. Then come the usual suggestions as to "ulterior objects," "Government intrigues," and "oppressive imperial measures." Talk of this sort is hardly noticed in the present flood tide of national hero worship, but it is likely to be utilized later in the parliamentary feuds. That the whole Bismarck demonstration is spontaneous is beyond the shadow of doubt. Since the surrender at Sedan the country has not been in such a delirium of joy.

The Empress Frederick, now in Bonn visiting her daughter, the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, has sent a long autograph letter to Bismarck. The letter is meant to heal the wounds left by the feud between Empress and Chancellor during Emperor Frederick's short reign.

Freiherr von Buol, the new President of the Reichstag, has not won much honor during his few days in office. While impressing all with his desire to be fair, he is so deaf that unparliamentary interruptions, unlesss very noisy and violent, quite escape his notice.

The meeting of the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland with the Dowager Empress of Russia, in Copenhagen, is supposed to bear upon the negotiations to restore to the Duke the throne of Brunswick. The Dowager Empress of Russia aims to complete the understanding between the Emperor and the Duke, on the basis that the latter cede his rights in the duchy to his eldest son, who will be kept under the tutelage of Prussia. If the Czar should exert himself, as is now expected, to bring about the reconciliation, the whole matter would be settled soon enough, for Prince Albrecht is sick, and anxious to resign the regency in favor of the legitimate heir. The Czar is expected to visit Emperor William in Berlin next July.

The Social Democratic leaders have begun an agitation against bimetallism. William Liebknecht told a meeting in the Sixth Electoral District of the city last Wednesday that bimetallism was a swindle and that the ideal money was paper. Gold and silver were mere commodities, he said, but if one of them must be chosen, gold was immeasurably the better of the two. At several Social Democratic meetings in the last week the speakers emphasized the statement that the Socialists wished to down only the big capitalists, and for the present must let the small-fry bourgeoisie go. Deputy Legien startled a meeting last evening, however, by declaring that Socialism must fight also the smaller tradesmen and artisans. He was hissed.

The French and German Foreign Offices are exchanging communications as to the conduct of French telegraph officials. The German Embassy in Paris learned facts which proved almost conclusively that its cipher messages to Berlin were copied at the French office, and efforts were making to translate them.

Ambassador Runyon attended a dinner at the Austrian Embassy last evening. He sat between Dr. von Boetticher and M. Herbette, the French Ambassador. Mrs. and Miss Shute of Baltimore have left Berlin for home. Miss Hunt of New-York, who has been traveling in South Africa, is here. Mildred Marsh gave her first piano conert in the Singing Academy this week. She is criticised favorably.

SHER AFZUL CLOSELY INVESTS CHITRAL.

A British Army Gone to the Relief of the British Agent.

CALCUTTA, March 31.—Sher Afzul has closely invested Chitral, where the British agent, Mr. Robertson, now is.

A British relief force numbering 14,500 men will cross the frontier on April 1.

It is expected that the expedition will meet with resistance in the snow-bound mountain passes.

THE VICTORIA'S DOORS CLOSED

Furniture and Fittings of the Hotel Will Probably be Sold at Auction—Liabilities May be $100,000.

The Victoria Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, one of the most famous hostelries in the city, which failed a few days ago, closed its doors last night.

The hotel was at one time one of the most popular in the city. It has been financially embarrassed for the last four years, and its liabilities, much of which is for rent to the Paran Stevens estate, will reach, it is said, $100,000.

The hundred or more guests who had rooms in the hotel were notified a week ago that the house would be closed last night. A number of them objected to being forced to seek new quarters so unceremoniously, but they were told there was no help for it.

The principal cause of closing is due, it was said, to bad business, although there are many contributing causes. The building is old-fashioned, having been first erected as an apartment house in 1871, and later remodeled as a hotel.

What will be done with the place is not known. It is estimated that to place it in a position to properly compete with the many hostelries around it an outlay of $150,000 would be necessary.

The furniture and other fittings will in all probability be sold at auction to satisfy the creditors.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Charles Robinson.

Charles Robinson, one of the founders of the Fleetwood Driving Park, died Friday at his home, 8 East Forty-fourth Street. Funeral services will be held at the house at 11:30 A. M. to-day, and the body will then be taken to the cemetery at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Robinson was born in 1821, at Fishkill Landing, but had lived in this city since his youth. His father, Duncan Robinson, left him a large fortune, which he increased through mining investments. He owned controlling interests in the Smuggler and Aspen Mines, Colorado. Mr. Robinson was an associate of Robert Bonner and William H. Vanderbilt, and his stock farm at Fishkill Landing was famous.

Mr. Robinson married Miss Phoebe Remsen of Fishkill, and three children, D. R. Robinson and the Misses Helen and Charlotte Robinson, are living.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Anton Caspar Hesing, father of Washington Hesing, the Postmaster at Chicago, died suddenly yesterday at his residence, in Chicago, of apoplexy. He was born in the Province of Oldenburg, Jan. 6, 1823, and came to America in 1840. At Cincinnati he married Louisa Lamprey, and in 1854 he went to Illinois. He was actively engaged in politics for many years and served as Assistant Sheriff of Cook County. He was connected with the Illinois Staats-Zeitung, of which his son is the proprietor. Mrs. Hesing died ten years ago.

—Bernhard Bernhard, senior member of the firm of B. Bernhard & Son, dry goods merchants of 372 Broadway, died on Friday at his home, 122 East Sixty-second Street. Mr. Bernhard came to this country at the age of nineteen years, and entered the dry goods business at Newburyport, Mass. He afterward came to New-York and established a store in Walker Street, where he remained until last January. He was a member of the congregation of the Temple Emanu-El.

—Edward Bradford Barnes, of St. Louis, died at his mother's home in Corning, N. Y., last night, of fever contracted in Cuba, where he was engaged as a newspaper correspondent. He was graduated from Cornell in the class of '81. Since that time he had worked on newspapers in Minneapolis and St. Louis.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:40 A. M.—202 Delancey Street; D. Cohn; damage trifling.

2:50 A. M.—219 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Alma Straehler; damage trifling.

3:20 A. M.—Pier 25 North River; Morgan Steamship Line; damage slight.

2:45 P. M.—81 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; John Hilton; damage, $50.

3 P. M.—127 West Third Street; Margaret Davis; damage, $25.

3:50 P. M.—91 Allen Street; George Tirman; damage trifling.

4:40 P. M.—617 East Eighteenth Street; George Nelson; damage, $100.

6:45 P. M.—Sixty-first Street and Central Park West; Burland's Riding Academy; damage, $10.

7:40 P. M.—174 Clinton Street; Harry Grossman; damage slight.

8 P. M.—237 West Thirty-fourth Street; C. Cooper; damage, $50.

8:10 P. M.—343 Greenwich Street; Joseph Drenkart; damage, $50.

8:30 P. M.—1,891 Lexington Avenue; Jose h Coughlin; damage trifling.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Prof. James Orr of Edinburgh is at the Astor.

—Lysander Hill of Chicago is at the Windsor.

—Ex-Gov. J. S. Hogg of Texas is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough of North Dakota is at the Everett.

—Henry Watterson of Louisville and J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, are at the Waldorf.

—William, Count von Arco, of Berlin and Justice David L. Follett of the New-York Supreme Court are at the Cambridge.

Thrown from His Horse and Injured.

Otto Richter of 504 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, an insurance adjuster, employed by the Hamburg-Bremen Insurance Company, was thrown from his horse at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct yesterday morning and badly hurt.

The accident was caused by a bicyclist who failed to ring his bell as he approached Mr. Richter, and who ran into the horse, a spirited bay. Mr. Richter struck on his head. He lay unconscious for some time. Dr. R. D. O'Neill of 910 St. Nicholas Avenue was summoned, and he attended to Mr. Richter's injuries and sent him home in a carriage.

Deserted and Tried to Kill Himself.

Harry Taylor, twenty-three years old, a ship's waiter on the receiving ship Vermont, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, deserted Saturday, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning went to the house where his wife Mary lives, at 402 Sands Street, Brooklyn, and attempted to commit suicide by taking chloroform. He was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital and will recover.

GREAT BRITAIN'S MOTIVES

Why War Between Mexico and Guatemala Would Suit Her.

TWO RIVAL RAILROADS INVOLVED

British Cash Invested in the Tehuantepec Road in Danger if the Guatemalan Line Is Completed.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Despite the repeated denials of the reports that Great Britain favors a war between Mexico and Guatemala, because of her interest in the Tehuantepec Railroad and her fear of the rivalry likely to result from the completion and operation of the Guatemalan line now building, the friends of Guatemala insist that British influence is being exerted to the end that Mexico may invade Guatemala and take possession of the rival line.

Whatever may be the outcome of the existing difficulties between these two Southern republics, the reports relative to British interference have directed attention to these two railroads and the question of their probable effect upon transcontinental traffic. The Tehuantepec line, although in Mexican territory and built ostensibly by the Mexican Government, owes its construction to British money, which explains the anxiety of the British Government over the proposed opposition.

The first serious efforts to realize the idea of a railroad across the isthmus to connect the Atlantic and Pacific began in 1879, when an American company obtained a concession. This company became bankrupt in 1882. The following year the Mexican Government undertook to build the road, and laid rails a distance of nearly 25 miles. In 1889-90 about 62 more miles of rails were laid under a concession to a man named McMurdo. This concession was rescinded in 1891, and a new contract was made with the firm of Stanhope, Corthell & Hampson for the completion of the road. The line is now practically finished and trains are running over a portion of it. Its total length is about 182 miles. It is of broad gauge and traverses the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, touching Coatzacoalcos, Uinatitlan, Suchil, Tehuantepec, and Salina Cruz. At Coatzacoalcos it connects with steamers for Gulf ports, Havana, the United States, and Europe; at Tehuantepec with private conveyances for Oaxaca, Uianitlan, and Pochuita, and at Salina Cruz with steamers for Pacific coast ports.

Some time ago the Mexican Government authorized the preparation of a table designed to show the distances saved by the new route. It is asserted that the distance from New-York to San Francisco is cut down to 4,925 miles, as against 5,651 by the proposed Nicaragua Canal, and 6,107 by the Panama Railway. From New-York to Hongkong a saving of nearly 1,000 miles is shown over the Nicaraguan route, and 1,100 miles over that of the Panama. From New-York to Honolulu there is also a gain of about 1,000 miles by the new route. Goods shipped from New-Orleans to San Francisco would have about 1,200 miles less to go by the Tehuantepec Road than by Nicaragua, and nearly 2,000 less than by Panama. Liverpool would be brought nearer San Francisco by 500 miles, but the saving in distance from Liverpool to Yokohama would not be 1,000 miles.

The table makes a good showing for the Tehuantepec Railroad, and it is asserted by high Mexican authorities that the saving in distance will no doubt be found equivalent to a great saving in time as well as freight, and that "the road will be of great benefit to some of the commercial ports of the United States."

The Guatemalan road, which is designed to connect the two oceans, is completed from the Pacific as far east as Guatemala City, and progress is being made upon the eastern sections, but some time will doubtless elapse before it will be opened. Even if the Mexicans invade Guatemala it is assumed that this railroad would be one of the first objects of attack. Americans are interested in its construction. It is said to have much heavier grades than the Tehuantepec route, and the cost per mile is far greater. If opened, however, it would inevitably become a strong competitor for the trade which the Tehuantepec road was built to secure, and this in itself is sufficient to worry the Englishmen whose money is invested in the latter enterprise.

The table of distances referred to does not give any comparisons between the Tehuantepec and the different interoceanic railroads in the United States, but the managers of these lines will be sufficiently interested in the subject to make comparisons themselves. Undoubtedly the central idea in the construction of the Tehuantepec route was the diversion of a large share of the carrying trade of American railroads.

The influence of both these railroads, Mexican and Guatemalan, is naturally against the Nicaragua Canal, the completion of which would cheapen transportation as compared with the unavoidable expense made necessary by two handlings of goods by railway transit. Any irritation, therefore, that can prevent the construction of the canal will be regarded favorably by both railroad corporations.

HARD, HE SAYS, TO TAKE SIDES

W. L. Sheldon Tells the Society for Ethical Culture How Difficult Modern Questions Are.

W. L. Sheldon, a lecturer of the St. Louis Society for Ethical Culture, took the place of Prof. Felix Adler and addressed the New-York Society for Ethical Culture yesterday in Carnegie Hall. His subject was, "Why Is It Difficult to Take Sides on Questions of the Day?" He said:

We perceive that it is difficult to take sides on questions of the day when we come to realize that every reform question must be considered with reference to the peculiar conditions and circumstances of the age or country for which it may be intended. The time has gone by when it can be assumed that the same industrial system or scheme of government is suited for all the nations of the earth.

You can no longer ask a man does he believe in trades unionism or does he approve of strikes. Each union or strike must be judged on its own merits by the special facts in each case. What is called for now in the consideration of any theory is an exhaustive examination into facts, although, alas! the facts are often inaccessible. It may require a whole century to realize a theory. A man might be obliged to advocate the strongest individualistic measures to-day in order that a Socialistic régime might come into being a hundred years from now.

The crying need of the day is for leaders whom we can trust. What people do not see is that the acceptance of reform measures depends less on the logic of a theory than on the kind of men who advocate it. Unfortunately, leaders are too much inclined to promise that their particular measure of reform will act as a universal panacea. We know that no one scheme of reform can accomplish this result. These claims, however, almost paralyze the judgment when we try to take sides, for we are conscious that we can easily be misled. Yet an exhaustive investigation into the facts would be out of the question for the great majority of us. On the other hand, if we do try to be cautious, and do not commit ourselves without investigating all sides, we are likely to be accused of being insincere, or afraid to express themselves. The broad-minded man will always be open to this accusation and must look upon it as inevitable.

Our political system to-day, for example, is so complicated that very few persons could ever thoroughly inform themselves as to men or measures. The educated person, therefore, is often at a loss to take sides, whereas the great majority will choose by sheer instinct. The first question must be as to which scheme will be along the line of the least resistance. We may often be obliged to join the side which is not nearest our own heart in order to accomplish anything at all. We see plainly that the actual goal for which we are striving cannot be reached for tens, if not hundreds, of years. Social science has established it as an indisputable fact that human progress never takes place with a bound.

Latest Arrival.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

A GREAT RAILROAD ON PAPER

Project of a Western Company to Carry Freight from Chicago to New-York by Electricity.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The Interocean Electric Railway Company, incorporated at Springfield yesterday, intends to make some decided changes in the present method of freight transportation. The company has a capital stock of $200,000,000, and a number of Chicago, New-York, and San Francisco capitalists are interested in the corporation.

The intention is to construct an elevated electric freight railway between Chicago and New-York for the transportation of coal and grain. The plans and specifications have been drawn by a Chicago engineer, and the company will own a number of patents on electrical devices used by the road. John W. King, one of the incorporators and the attorney for the new company, said yesterday:

"The road is a decided step in advance of the electrical roads operated at present. Electricity is cheaper as a motive power than steam, and renders a much higher rate of speed possible. By elevating our road we expect to do away with the necessity of buying a right of way, and all delays incident to surface traffic will be avoided. At present it takes six days for freight to travel from Chicago to New-York. On the new road the trip will take one. The road will have its own telephone and telegraph lines, and it is proposed in time to extend the line to San Francisco.

"A number of American, and I think several foreign, capitalists are interested in the road, and building operations will begin soon. A number of new inventions in electrical transportation will be used by the road, but I am not at liberty to disclose their nature. The capital, while large, is not out of proportion to the business we expect to do, but I cannot at present give the names of any of the persons interested."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 31.—A license to open books of subscription to the capital stock of the Interocean Electric Railway was issued yesterday by the Secretary of State. The purpose is stated as follows:

"To construct, equip, own, operate, lease, purchase, bond, and mortgage and sell electric railways, both surface and elevated, and electric telegraph, telephone, and signal lines in connection with said railways; to acquire, own, use, sell, and license others to use inventions and letters patent for improvements in electric railways, cars, motors, brakes, trolleys, telegraph, telephone, and signal devices, and other equipments thereof, and inventions and letters patent for improvements in railway passenger coaches, sleeping cars, freight cars, express cars, mail cars, fruit cars, refrigerator cars, and stock cars; to construct, lease to others, use, and sell said improved cars, motors, brakes, trolleys, and all other equipments for railway service, and to promote the formation of companies for introducing and using said improvements, or any of them, in any part of the United States and in foreign countries; also, to manufacture, acquire, and use power of all kinds in connection therewith; also to manufacture, purchase, and sell water power and electric power; also to construct, equip, own, operate, lease, purchase, and sell electric-light plants; also to construct, purchase, lease, sell, and operate water rights, canals, ditches, and dams; also, to acquire and own sufficient land for carrying out the purpose herein specified; also, to issue bonds and mortgage property and franchises."

The capital stock is $200,000,000, divided into $2,000,000 shares of $100 each. The principal office is in Chicago, and the Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock are James G. Hulse, Parker Crittenden, and John W. Hill, all of Chicago. The duration of the corporation is ninety-nine years.

RAZOR, JACKKNIFE, AND STILETTO

John Grogan, a Prisoner in St. John's Hospital, Seriously Hurt.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 31.—A razor, a jacknife, and a stiletto figured in a three-cornered fight in Vernon Avenue, near the Greenpoint Bridge, shortly before 10 o'clock last night. The principals were John Grogan, a laborer, twenty-one years old, residing at 67 Borden Avenue; Ein Hagemyer of First Street, and Frank Rusher, twenty-three years old, of 9 Vernon Avenue.

When they were separated by the police Grogan's head was found to have been laid open from the forehead almost to the base of the skull, and Hagemyer's right hand was badly lacerated. Rusher escaped with a few bruises. Grogan was taken to St. John's Hospital as a prisoner. The physicians say his condition is serious. Hagemyer's wounds were dressed in the Second Precinct Station House. He is accused of stabbing him. Grogan said he was on his way to the Mundus Hotel for a pint of beer, when Rusher attacked him. Hagemyer then, it is alleged, drew a razor and attempted to carve Grogan.

While the two speechmaker, forty-four years old, who resides in First Street, took a hand in the fight. After peace was restored, the weapons with which the cutting was done were picked up some distance from the scene of the row.

Hagemeyer, Rusher, and Drevs were locked up in the Second Precinct Station House. They will be arraigned before Justice Duffy to-morrow.

Linger and Lingin.

From The Boston Journal.

F. L. T. writes to The Journal as follows: "When I was a boy in the State of Maine, the boys of ten to twenty years—seldom of never the middle-aged or old people—used the words 'linger' and 'lingin,' (pronounced ling-er and ling-in, and not like 'linger,' to loter,) as substantive and adjective, respectively, to denote unusual size, coupled with a certain idea of extraordinary qualities. For instance, one said, perhaps, 'Jim caught a lingin big pickerel yesterday.' Or one asked, 'Was it a big one?' to be answered, with enthusiasm: 'Oh, yes! 'Twas a linger!' These words were always given special emphasis when used as above indicated. I do not find this contemporaneous use of the good old Teutonic root, lingen, or gelingen, (to succeed, to be strong,) noted in our dictionaries, and yet it is in common use among young people in parts of Maine at this time, and has to them a special sort of mystic force, which much delights the heart and the imagination of the boy of fifteen in those parts."

Polk and Buchanan.

From The Washington Times, March 31.

President Cleveland accorded a special reception to the members of the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and their ladies accompanying them yesterday afternoon. Upward of 1,000 persons took advantage of the opportunity to take the President's hand, and it occupied forty minutes for the entire line to pass.

The Rev. Dr. Head recalled the visit of the conference to President Polk. On that occasion they all had prayers. Mr. Buchanan, who was then Secretary of State, was caught peeping in a door, when President Polk went in, hauled him out, and made him come in with the remark that his visitors were not to be received that way.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

San Francisco, March 31.—Edgar Cohen, son of the late A. A. Cohen, who was chief counsel of the Southern Pacific Company, has failed, with liabilities of $331,000. Cohen was a member of the commission firm of Walter A. Beck & Co., which recently assigned for about $400,000.

San Francisco, March 31.—Dr. John E. Plouf, a well-known physician, was shot and fatally wounded yesterday afternoon by J. D. McGaughey, who was formerly in Dr. Plouf's employ, and who was charged by the physician with

THE GOSPEL ARK FOR ALL

By Tens of Millions, Dr. Talmage Says, Men May Enter It.

TO THE WORLD GOD'S INVITATION

Worse Than the Great Deluge, the Preacher Declares, Is the Storm That Is Brewing.

DR. HEBER NEWTON'S SERMON ON RELIGION

Father Van Rensselaer Tells What a Visitor from Another World Would Think of Us.

The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage preached as usual in the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon, and seemingly had entirely recovered from his recent attack of the grip. The theatre was completely filled, and Dr. Talmage took early opportunity to inform the audience that there was no truth in the rumor that the Sunday afternoon services at the Academy of Music were to be abandoned. He will preach there next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock and every Sunday afternoon thereafter.

Dr. Talmage, in addition to preaching in the Academy of Music at 4 o'clock next Sunday, will preach by the request of friends in Carnegie Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, at 8 P. M. At the close of yesterday's service Dr. Talmage held a "pastoral reception," and shook hands with several thousand of the congregation.

"The Gospel Ship," was the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon yesterday, he taking for his text: "Thou shalt come into the ark, thou and thy sons and thy wife, and thy sons' wives with thee." He said:

"In this day of the steamships Lucania and Majestic and the Paris, I will show you a ship that in some respects eclipsed them all, and which sailed out, an ocean underneath and another ocean falling upon it. Infidel scientists ask us to believe that in the formation of the earth there have been a half dozen deluges, and yet they are not willing to believe the Bible story of one deluge.

"In what way the catastrophe came, we know not; whether by the stroke of a comet or by flashes of lightning, changing the air into water, or by a stroke of the hand of God—like the stroke of the axe between the horns of the ox—the earth staggered.

"To meet the catastrophe God ordered a great ship built. It was to be without prow, for it was to sail to no shore. It was to be without helm, for no human hand should guide it. It was a vast structure, probably as large as two or three modern steamers. It was the 'Great Eastern' of olden time.

"The ship is done. The door is open. The lizards crawl in. The grasshoppers hop in. The birds fly in. The invitation goes forth to Noah: 'Come thou and all thy house into the ark.' Just one human family embark on the strange voyage, and I hear the door slam shut. A great storm sweeps along the hills, and bends the cedars until all the branches snap in the gale. There is a moan in the wind like unto the moan of a dying world. The blackness of the heavens is shattered by the flare of the lightnings, that look down into the waters and throw a ghastliness on the face of the mountains. How changed it looks! How suffocating the air seems! The big drops of rain begin to plash upon the upturned faces of those who are watching the tempest.

"Crash! go the rocks in convulsion. Boom! go the bursting heavens. The inhabitants of the earth, instead of flying to house-top and mountain-top, as men have fancied, sit down in dumb, white horror to die. For when God grinds mountains to pieces, and lets the ocean slip its cable, there is no place for men to fly to. See the ark pitch and tumble in the surf; while from its windows the passengers look out upon the shipwreck as a race, and the carcasses of a dead world. Woe to the mountains! Woe to the sea!

A Great Storm Is Coming.

"I am no alarmist. When, on the 20th of September, after the wind has for three days been blowing from the northeast, you prophesy that the equinoctial storm is coming, you simply state a fact not to be disputed. Neither am I an alarmist when I say that a storm is coming, compared with which Noah's deluge was but an April shower, and that it is wisest and safest for you and for me to get safely housed for eternity. The invitation that went forth to Noah sounds in our ears: 'Thou shalt come into the ark, thou, and thy sons and thy wife and thy son's wives with thee.'

"Well, how did Noah and his family come into the ark? Did they climb in at the window or come down the roof? No; they went through the door. And just so, if we get into the ark of God's mercy, it will be through Christ, the door. The entrance to the ark of old must have been a very large entrance. We know that it was, from the fact that there were monster animals in the earlier ages; and in order to get them into the ark, two and two, according to the Bible statements, the door must have been very wide and very high. So the door into the mercy of God is a large door. We go in, not two by two, but by hundreds and by millions. Yea, all the nations of the earth may go in, ten millions abreast.

"The door of the ancient ark was in the side. So now it is through the side of Christ—the pierced side, the wide-open side, the heart side that we enter. Ah! the Roman soldier, thrusting his spear into the Saviour's side, expected only to let the blood out, but he opened the way to let all the world in. Oh, what a broad Gospel to preach!

"If a man is about to give an entertainment he issues two or three hundred invitations, carefully put up and directed to the particular persons whom he wishes to entertain. But God, our Father, makes a banquet, and goes out to the front door of heaven, and stretches out his hands over land and sea, and, with a voice that penetrates the Hindu jungle, and the Greenland ice castle, and Brazilian grove, and English factory, and American home, cries out: 'Come, for all things are now ready!' It is a wide door. The old cross has been taken apart, and its two pieces are stood up for the door posts, so far apart that all the world can come in. Kings scatter treasures on days of great rejoicing. So Christ, our King, comes and scatters the jewels of heaven. Rowland Hill said that he hoped to get into heaven through the crevices of the door. But he was not obliged thus to get in. After having preached the Gospel in Surrey Chapel, going up toward heaven, the gatekeeper cried, 'Lift up your heads, ye everlasting gates, and let this man come in!' The dying thief went in. Richard Baxter and Robert Newton went in. Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America may yet go through this wide door without crowding. Ho! every one—all conditions, all ranks, all people!

"Luther said that this truth was worth carrying on one's knees from Rome to Jerusalem; but I think it worth carrying all around the globe, and all around the heavens, that 'God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life.' Whosoever will, let him come through the larger door.

"Archimides wanted a fulcrum on which to place his lever, and then he said that he could move the world. Calvary is the fulcrum, and the cross of Christ is the lever; and by that power all nations shall yet be lifted.

A Door That Swings Both Ways.

"Further, it is a door that swings both ways. I do not know whether the door of the ancient ark was lifted or rolled on hinges; but this door of Christ opens both ways. It swings out toward all our woes; it swings in toward the raptures of heaven. It swings to let us in; it swings out to let our ministering ones come out. All are one in Christ—Christians on earth and saints in heaven.

One army of the living God,
At His command we bow;
Part of the host have crossed the flood,
And part are crossing now.

"Swing in, oh, blessed door! until all the earth shall go in and live. Swing out, until the heavens come forth to celebrate the victory.

"But, further, it is a door with fastenings. The Bible says of Noah: 'The Lord shut him in.' A vessel without bulwarks or doors would not be a safe vessel to go in. When Noah and his family heard the fastening of the door of the ark, they were very glad. Unless those doors were fastened, the first heavy surge of the sea would have whelmed them; and they might as well have perished outside the ark as inside the ark. 'The Lord shut him in.' Oh, the perfect safety of the ark! The surf of the sea and the lightnings of the sky may be twisted into a garland of snow and fire—deep to deep, storm to storm, darkness to darkness—but once in the ark, all is well. 'God shut him in.'

"There comes upon the good man a deluge of financial trouble. He had his thousands to lend; now he cannot borrow a dollar. He once owned a store in New-York, and had branch houses in Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans. He owned four horses, and employed a man to keep the dust off his coach, phaeton, carriage, and curricle; now he has hard work in which to get shoes to walk. The great deep of commercial disaster was broken up, and fore and aft, and across the hurricane deck the waves struck him. But he was safely sheltered from the storm. 'The Lord shut him in!'

"A flood of domestic troubles fell on him. Sickness and bereavement came. The rain pelted, the winds blew. The heavens are aflame. All the gardens of earthly delight are washed away. The mountains of joy are buried fifteen cubits deep. But, standing by the empty crib, and in the desolate nursery, and in the doleful hall, once a-ring with merry voices now silent forever, he cried: 'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord.' 'The Lord shut him in.'

"All the sins of a lifetime clamored for his overthrow. The broken vows, the dishonored Sabbaths, the outrageous profanities, the misdemeanors of twenty years, reached up their hands to the door of the ark to pull him out. The boundless ocean of his sin surrounded his soul, howling like a simoon, raving like an euroclydon. But, looking out of the window, he saw his sins sink like lead into the depths of the sea. The dove of heaven brought an olive branch to the ark. The wrath of the billow only pushed him toward heaven. 'The Lord shut him in!'

"The same door fastenings that kept Noah in keep the troubles out. I am glad to know that when a man reaches heaven all earthly troubles are done with him. Here he may have had it hard to get bread for his family; there he will never hunger any more. Here he may have wept bitterly; there the Lamb that is in the midst of the throne will lead him to living fountains of water, and God will wipe away all tears from his eyes. Here he may have hard work to get a house, but in my Father's house are many mansions, and rent day never comes. Here there are deathbeds and coffins and graves; there no sickness, no weary watching, no choking cough, no consuming fever, no chattering chill, no tolling bell, no grave.

Life's Sorrows Barred Out.

"The sorrows of life shall come up and knock at the door, but no admittance. Safe forever! All the agony of earth in one wave dashing against the bulwarks of the ship of celestial light shall not break them down. Howl on, ye winds, and rage, ye seas! The Lord—the Lord shut him in.'

"Oh, what a grand old door! So wide, so easily swung both ways, and with such sure fastenings. No burglar's key can pick that lock. No swarthy arm of hell can shove back that bolt. I rejoice that I do not ask you to come aboard a crazy craft, with leaking hulk and broken helm, and unfastened door, but an ark fifty cubits wide and three hundred cubits long, and a door so large that the round earth, without grazing the post, might be hauled through.

"Now, if the ark of Christ is so grand a place in which to live, and die, and triumph, come into the ark. Know well that the door that shut Noah in shut others out; and though, when the pitiless storm came pelting on their heads, they beat upon the door, saying, 'Let me in! Let me in!' the door did not open. For 120 years they were invited. They expected to come in, but the antediluvians said: 'We must cultivate these fields; we must be worth more flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; we will wait until we get a little older; we will enjoy our old farm a little longer.' But meanwhile the storm was brewing. The fountains of heaven were filling up. The pry was being placed beneath the foundations of the great deep. The last year had come, the last month, the last week, the last day, the last hour, the last moment. In an awful dash, an ocean dropped from the sky, and another rolled up from beneath; and God rolled the earth and sky into one wave of universal destruction.

Dead, and Outside the Ark.

"So men now put off going into the ark. They say they will wait twenty years first. They will have a little longer time with their worldly associates. They will wait until they get older. They say, 'You cannot expect a man of my attainments and of my position to surrender myself just now. But before the storm comes, I will go in. Yes, I will. I know what I am about. Trust me!' After a while, one night about 12 o'clock, going home, he passes a scaffolding just as a gust of wind strikes it, and a plank falls. Dead! and outside the ark! Or, riding in the Park, a reckless vehicle crashes into him, and his horse becomes unmanageable, and he shouts, 'Whoa! Whoa!' and takes another twist in the reins, and plants his feet against the dashboard, and pulls back. But no use. It is not so much down the avenue that he flies as on the way to eternity. Out of the wreck of the crash his body is drawn, but his soul is not picked up. It fled behind a swifter courser into the great future. Dead! and outside the ark! Or, some night, he wakes up with a distress that momentarily increases, until he shrieks out with pain. The doctors come in and they give him twenty drops, but no relief; forty drops, fifty drops, sixty drops, but no relief. No time for prayer. No time to read one of the promises. No time to get a single sin pardoned. The whole house is aroused in alarm. The children scream. The wife faints. The pulses fail. The heart stops. The soul flies. Dead! and outside the ark!

"I have no doubt that derision kept many people out of the ark. The world laughed to see a man go in, and said: 'Here is a man starting for the ark. Why, there will be no deluge. If there is one, that miserable ship will not weather it. Aha! going into the ark! Well, that is too good to keep. Here, fellows, have you heard the news? This man is going into the ark.' Under this artillery of scorn the man's good resolution perished.

"And so there are hundreds kept out by the fear of derision. The young man asks himself: 'What would they say at the store to-morrow morning if I should become a Christian? When I go down to the clubhouse they will shout: 'Here comes that new Christian. Suppose you will not have anything to do with us now. Suppose you are going now. Get down on your knees and let us hear you pray. Come, now, give us a touch. Will not do it, eh? Pretty Christian you are!' Is it not the fear of being laughed at that keeps you out of the kingdom of God? Which of these scorners will help you at the last? When you lie down on a dying pillow, which of them will be there? In the day of eternity, will they bail you out?

"My friends and neighbors, come in right away. Come in through Christ, the wide door—the door that swings out toward you. Come in and be saved. Come and be happy. 'The Spirit and the Bride say come.' Room in the ark! Room in the ark!

"But do not come alone. The text invites you to bring your family. It says: 'Thou and thy sons and thy wife.' You cannot drive them in. If Noah had tried to drive the pigeons and the doves into the ark he would only have scattered them. Some parents are about these closing days. They make iron rules about Sabbaths, and they force the Catechism down the throat as they would hold the child's nose and force down a dose of rhubarb and calomel. You cannot drive your children into the ark. You can draw your children to Christ, but you cannot coerce them. The Cross was lifted, not to drive, but to draw. 'If I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me.' As the sun draws up the drops of morning dew, so the Sun of Righteousness exhales the tears of repentance.

"Be sure you bring your husband and wife with you. How would Noah have felt if, when he heard the rain pattering on the roof of the ark, he knew his wife was outside in the storm? No; she went with him. And yet some of you are on the ship, 'outward-bound' for heaven; but your companion is unsheltered. You remember the day when the marriage ring was set. Nothing has been able to break it. Sickness came, and the finger shrank, but the ring staid on. The twain stood alone above a child's grave, and the dark mouth of the tomb swallowed up a thousand hopes, but the ring dropped not into the open grave. Days of poverty came, and the hand did many a hard day's work, but the rubbing of the work against the ring only made it shine brighter. Shall that ring ever be lost? Will the iron clang of the sepulchre gate crush it forever? I pray God that you who have been married on earth may be together in heaven. Oh! by the quiet bliss of your earthly home; by the babe's cradle; by all the vows of that day when you started life together, I beg you to see to it that you both get into the ark.

"Come in, and bring your wife or your husband with you—not by fretting about religion, or ding-donging them about religion, but by a consistent life, and by a compelling prayer that shall bring the throne of God down into your room. Go home and take up the Bible and read it together, and then kneel down and commend your souls to him who has watched you all these years; and, before you rise, there will be a fluttering of wings over you head, angel crying to angel, 'Behold! they pray!'

Children Bless the Home.

"But this does not include all your family. Bring the children, too. God bless the dear children! What would our homes be without them? We may have done much for them. They have done more for us. What a salve for a wounded heart there is in the soft palm of a child's hand! Did harp or flute ever have such music as there is in a child's 'Good night?' From our coarse, rough life, the angels of God are often driven back; but who comes into the nursery without feeling that angels are hovering around? They who die in infancy go straight into glory, but you are expecting your children to grow up in this world. Is it not a question, then, that rings through all the corridors, and windings, and heights, and depths of your soul, what is to become of your sons and daughters for time and for eternity? 'Oh!' you say, 'I mean to see that they have good manners.' Very well. 'I mean to dress them well, if I have myself to go shabby.' Very good. 'I shall give them an education, I shall leave them a fortune.' Very well. But is that all? Don't you mean to take them into the ark? Don't you know that the storm is coming, and that out of Christ there is no safety? no pardon? no hope? no Heaven?

"How to get them in? Go in yourself! If Noah had staid out, do you not suppose that his sons—Shem, Ham, and Japheth—would have staid out? Your sons and daughters will be apt to do just as you do. Reject Christ yourself, and the probability is that your children will reject Him.

"An account was taken of the religious condition of families in a certain district. In the families of pious parents, two-thirds of the children were Christians. In the families where the parents were ungodly, only one-twelfth of the children were Christians. Which way will you take your children? Out into the deluge, or into the ark? Have you ever made one earnest prayer for their immortal souls? What will you say in the judgment, when God asks: 'Where is George, or Henry, or Frank, or Mary, or Anna? Where are those precious souls whose interests I committed into your hands?'

"A dying son said to his father: 'Father, you gave me an education, and good manners, and everything that the world could do for me; but, father, you never told me how to die; and now my soul is going out in the darkness.'

"Oh, ye who have taught your children how to live, have you also taught them how to die? Life here is not so important as the great hereafter. It is not so much the few furlongs this side of the grave as it is the unending leagues beyond. Oh, eternity! eternity! Thy locks white with the ages! Thy voice announcing stupendous destiny! Thy arms reaching across all the past and all the future! Oh, eternity! eternity!

Erect a Family Altar.

"Go home and erect a family altar. You may break down in your prayer. But never mind, God will take what you mean, whether you express it intelligibly or not. Bring all your house into the ark. Is there one son whom you have given up? Is he so dissipated that you have stopped counseling and praying? Give him up? How dare you give him up? Did God ever give you up? While you have a single articulation of speech left, cease not to pray for the return of that prodigal. He may even now be standing on the beach at Hongkong or Madras, meditating a return to his father's house. Give him up? Never give him up! Has God promised to hear thy prayer only to mock thee? It is not too late.

"In St. Paul's, London, there is a whispering gallery. A voice uttered most feebly at one side of the gallery is heard distinctly at the opposite side, a great distance off. So every word of earnest prayer goes all around the earth, and makes heaven a whispering gallery. Go into the ark—not to sit down, but to stand in the door and call out all the family come in. Aged Noah, where is Japheth? David, where is Absalom? Hannah, where is Samuel?

"On one of the lake steamers there was a father and two daughters journeying. They seemed extremely poor. A benevolent gentleman stepped up to the poor man to proffer some form of relief, and said: 'You seem to be very poor, Sir.' 'Poor, Sir,' replied the man; 'if there's a poorer man than me a troublin' the world, God pity both of us.' 'I will take one of your children and adopt her, if you say so. I think it would be a great relief to you.' 'A what?' said the poor man. 'A relief! Would it be a relief to have the hands chopped off from the body, or the heart torn from the breast? A relief, indeed! God be good to us! What do you mean, Sir?'

"However many children we have, we have none to give up. Which of our families can we afford to spare out of heaven? Will it be the oldest? Will it be the youngest? Will it be that one that was sick some time ago? Will it be the husband? Will it be the wife? No! No! We must have them all in. Let us take the children's hands and start now. Leave not one behind. Come, father! Come, mother! Come, son! Come, daughter! Come, brother! Come, sister! Only one step, and we are in. Christ, the door, swings out to admit us; and it is not the hoarseness of a stormy blast that you hear, but the voice of a loving and patient God that addresses you, saying: 'Come thou and all thy house into the ark.' And there may the Lord shut us in!"

BOND BETWEEN GOD AND MAN.

It Is That Between Child and Father, Says Dr. Heber Newton.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue, spoke yesterday morning on "Manhood," continuing his series of Lenten sermons on "The Religion of Jesus." Dr. Newton said:

"Did you ever notice the curious fact that the word 'religion' does not occur in any of the discourses of the Master? The true human life, however, using reverently all fitting institutions, shapes itself after the true thought of man, of God. Man is the child of God. What then is the bond—the religion—existing between man and his maker? It is the bond between the child and his father. What does God ask of man? That which the father asks of the child.

"As a father I ask of my child that he use my house as his home. Whether in words or in the unspoken speech that the spirit readeth, I say to him: 'Do not look across the table at me as though I begrudged you every mouthful of food, but eat all you want with the freedom of a child. Do not come to me bothering me with questions as to whether you may do this or that in your father's home.' How queer to the angels the religion which makes men uneasy over their Father's table, lest He begrudge them some of the provision which His bounty has so amply supplied; ill at ease in their Father's home lest they should be using some article of furniture meant to be reserved for His own use; uncomfortable everywhere lest they should be 'encroaching upon the inalienable prerogatives of the Lord God.'

"Some men's notion of the garden of the Lord is very far from the vision which Dante had of the maidens in the heavenly fields plucking flowers. It is rather far more like a vision of a celestial Central Park with placards on every tempting bit of swards, 'Visitors to keep off the Grass!' and with stout policemen at hand to insure prompt obedience. Whatever is there is for you, if you can use it to advantage—to the pure, pleasure that leaves no stain; to the rightful, ministry upon a growing life, physical and mental and moral. God smiles in our smiles and laughs in our laughter. The religion of the child in the father's house is the joy of the son and of the daughter in the home which the Divine love has planned and built and furnished.

"As a father I ask of my child that he prove a true man, that she prove a true woman. The highest pride the father heart may know is when, perchance sitting quietly by the fireside, with the snow of age whitening his head, he hears from the far-off world the acclaims of men to 'my boy.'

"Since man is His child, God's joy—yea, let me, with reverent boldness, say, God's pride—must be in seeing that child beautiful and wise and great and good, a son after His own heart. Conceive a man as gloriously fashioned in body as a Greek antique, with the mind of Shakespeare, the soul of Socrates—and what a bewitching dream of beautiful and noble being!

"How would all creation rise up and ask: 'Whence this demi-god? Who has fathered this immortal one?' And then might we not, with reverent imagination, feel the throbbing of the heart of God and see the light of the smile breaking over the face of the Father of Man? Each of us, my brothers, is, as it were, a study of that ideal man, from some point of view; a sketch, in some color and on some peculiarity of material, of the man that is to be. Each of us, in realizing his own ideal, in making the most of his nature, in being himself, is doing what best lies in him to rejoice the heart of God.

"The religion of the child in the father's house is, then, true culture. Make your mind an honor to your Father, in its intelligence and knowledge and wisdom. Make your soul an honor to your Father, in its purity and justice and goodness. Your duty to your God is in making yourself a true self, a real living personality, rich and rounded and ripe. Whatever power lies in you, develop it to the full, and from its fragrant exhalations will ascend the incense which is acceptable to the Most High. If you paint, paint better than is needful for bread and butter. If you write, write for higher wages than golden shekels. If you go upon the stage, make your art a ministry before high ideals. In so doing it, you will be making it a religion.

"To throw one's self utterly into the service of some high ideal, some great cause—this verily is the religion of the Son of the Infinite and Eternal Idealist, whose dreams are in creation; who through the ages has been steadily working on out of chaos and anarchy and imperfection toward a beautiful order, in which His visions shall be realized. Show yourself His son by daring to dream, by following hard after 'The Forerunners.'"

THE WORLD SEEN BY A SPIRIT.

Father Van Rensselaer Tells What a Heavenly Visitor Would Think of Us.

Father Van Rensselaer of the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier continued his course of Lenten sermons in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, yesterday morning by describing this world as it would be seen by a being visiting us from another sphere.

The cathedral was crowded. Solemn high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Henry T. Newey, the Rev. Patrick Daly acting as deacon, and the Rev. Thomas Murphy as sub-deacon. The music was from Gounod's Mass No. 7 in G major. William F. Pecher presided at the organ, with Miss Helke as soprano, Miss Clary as alto, Mr. Koeser as tenor, and Mr. Stembach as basso, with a full choir of fifty voices. Father Van Rensselaer said:

"If we want to get an idea of ourselves an excellent way is to ask a stranger to study us and then give us the result of his observations. Let us imagine that a being from another sphere should come to the earth. What would be his impressions of the human race?

"We would take him to the busy marts on a week day, and every where he would see men and women rushing about all, apparently, in a hurry and with great anxiety on their minds. He would ask: 'What are all those people doing?' We would say they were working. He would notice the pale and haggard look in the faces of some of the people, and would say, 'How troubled some of these people are.' Then he would see something rushing by and would be told it was an ambulance. Then he would see a funeral train and he would ask what is that, and he would be informed that they were bearing away a man to put him in the cemetery.

"After being shown the schools, colleges, churches, and public buildings, and examining into the habits and customs of the people, observing the diversity of opinions existing even in regard to religious worship this pure being from another sphere would say, 'I find everybody laboring and wasting away, and differing with each other not only in ordinary matters, but in the worship of God,' and he would conclude that we did not come from the hands of God in that fashion."

Father Van Rensselaer then went on to show that man was created perfect and placed in Paradise, that by disobedience he fell from his state of perfection, thus entailing a train of evils upon the human race. He argued that disobedience to the will of God was the source of all evil, but by the humanity of Christ and His suffering in this life atonement had been made for original sin, and that other means of appeasing the offended justice of God.

"If the will of God were recognized as the supreme law of action by men dissensions would cease, sin would disappear from the world, and the earth would be again a paradise.

AGAINST SUNDAY SALOONS.

The Rev. Mr. Philputt Gives the Reasons for His Opposition.

The Rev. J. Millard Philputt, pastor of the Lenox Avenue Union Church, in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Lenox and Fifth Avenues, preached a sermon yesterday morning on the question of Sounday opening of saloons.

The Sunday law, he said, could be enforced, because it had been, and no less a man than Superintendent Byrnes had said that with the proper authority he could close the side doors so tight they couldn't be opened with a crowbar.

The clubs, or at least the bars of the clubs, and of the hotels ought to be closed as well as the saloons. There should be no discrimination between the rich and the poor.

As to the question of social instincts, men had no right, he said, to have some of the instincts developed as they were to-day. There were Young Men's Christian Association rooms, reading rooms, and other places where men might meet and be sociable.

With regard to drinking at home, Mr. Philputt said there would not be nearly as much drinking at home as in saloons. A man would sit all day at his home and never think of drinking. It was only when he met the "boys" in the saloon that he drank to any extent.

It would not do to submit the question to a popular vote, he declared. Only 15 per cent. of New-Yorkers were American born, and the vote would be in favor of Sunday opening beyond a doubt.

As to foreigners, he said, England could have open saloons and a quiet Sunday, but America could not, because Americans were of the wrong temperament.

LIFE IN TWO HOSTILE CAMPS.

That Is the View of the Scriptures, Says the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached a purely doctrinal sermon yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

He took for his text First John, v., 4: "This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith." He said, in part: "This at once cuts life into two hostile camps. The words 'victory' and 'overcometh' suggest as much, and into two competing energies passionately bent on each other's annihilation.

"Scripture constantly views life under that aspect, and the degree in which we come to the point where life is making and history is weaving itself out we appreciate the validity of the idea of antagonism so deeply imbedded in the structure of Scripture and so amply illustrated in the friction of events."

ADVENT OF MODERN SPIRITUALISM

Its Forty-seventh Anniversary Celebrated—Address by Luther R. Marsh.

The forty-seventh anniversary of the advent of modern Spiritualism was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the lecture room of Carnegie Music Hall, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue. Henry J. Newton presided. The programme embraced an address on Spiritualism by Luther R. Marsh, platform tests on Spiritualism by Edgar W. Emerson and other mediums, with vocal and instrumental music by Prof. and Miss Watson.

Mr. Marsh gave an account of the progress of Spiritualism in this country.

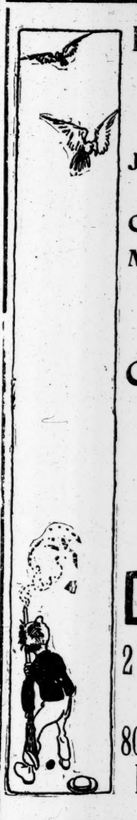
"It is no longer an inquiry," he said, "or a question of opinion as to whether man is immortal. We have passed the realm of hope. Our feet are on the rocks of certainty. Hope has been transformed into reality; argument into demonstration. If there be such a thing as absolute knowledge; if anything is capable of being known, no doubts flit around us or about us at present on the subject. As certain as the earth and the material universe exists, man is immortal.

"Better be ignorant and live good lives than be very learned and live bad lives."

Mr. Emerson gave platform tests, which were acknowledged to be correct by several persons in the audience. Addresses were made by J. Clegg Wright and Mrs. Milton Rathbun.

Death of a New-York Fireman.

PHILADELPHIA, March 31.—Joseph Murphy, a member of Engine Company No. 39 of New-York City, and residing at 340 East Sixty-sixth Street, died suddenly this afternoon in the waiting room of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station. Murphy was on his way home to New-York from New-Orleans, where he had been for his health. He was taken ill on the train.



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CHARITY ATTACKED AND DEFENDED

The Organized Kind Described by Mr. Mason and Assailed by Others.

The question whether charities are harmful or beneficial was discussed in Chickering Hall last night by members of the Manhattan Single Tax Club. Alfred Bishop Mason, the President of the club, and also a member of the Council of the Charity Organization Society, spoke in favor of charities.

He described the methods of the Charity Organization Society; its lodging house; its woodyard for men; its bureau for the employment of unskilled women; its laundry, and its penny provident fund. He spoke in favor of the Provident Loan Society, whose capital has now been increased to nearly $250,000. There was needed, he said, $10,000,000, to be employed in the same way, giving proper banking facilities for the poor of New-York. Mr. Mason also said a good word for the University Settlement Society, and the New-York Kindergarten Association.

"The latter," said he, "catches the raw material very young and trains it. Education is almost the only thing you can give to people without hurting them. The normal amount of money annually spent in New-York in charity is at least $10,000,000. New-York is at least trying to do her best for the poor within her gates."

W. B. Scott, formerly Secretary to Congressman Tom L. Johnson, attacked organized charity. "One great objection to woodyards and lodging houses is," he said, "that they are the concrete acknowledgment that charity is a permanent necessity. I wouldn't arrest professional beggars. I'd let them starve. If labor was decently paid there would be no need to force men to work in woodyards. The true bank for the people is the sand bank—the land. The average man has no volition. He is like the fly in the wind. The bitterest part of poverty is the utter dependence of the poor. Edward Atkinson, the adding machine of Boston, says there is no poverty."

Benjamin Doblin attacked the churches as well as organized charity. "You might as well organize love as charity," he said. "When you organize charity you put it in a refrigerator. Organized charity is a salve to guilty conscience. The rich give, hoping to keep down the Huns and Vandals.

"My advice to the able-bodied men who can't get work is to get a gun and go out against society."

THE SUMMERFIELD CHURCH DEDICATED

Bishop Newman Preached the Sermon —A Handsome Edifice.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., March 31.—The newly-erected Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church was dedicated this morning in the presence of a large congregation.

The service was conducted by the pastor, the Rev. P. M. Waters, and the dedicatory sermon was preached by Bishop J. P. Newman.

A service at 3 o'clock in the afternoon was conducted by the various pastors present and was presided over by Presiding Elder Andrew Longacre. Among the clergymen were the Revs. Dr. Wheatley, J. E. Compton, William E. Ketcham, W. C. Browning, E. Lyon, Thomas Nevin, and Thomas Lodge. There was a large attendance.

Mr. Waters preached his farewell sermon in the evening, and the conference, which meets this week, will provide the church with a new pastor.

The edifice is in the Romanesque style of architecture. It was planned by E. A. Quick & Son of Yonkers. The cornerstone was laid last August. The building cost $30,000, which was less than the architects' estimate. It will seat 600 persons, the seats being arranged in amphitheatre style. The material is Roman yellow pressed brick, with brownstone trimmings. It is lighted by electricity and heated by steam, with improved methods of ventilation. A portion of the old church is retained as a Sunday school room, and may be thrown into the main auditorium.

The Building Committee was composed of Andrew C. Fields, Charles P. McClelland, William Pringle, E. Lyon, J. W. Lawrence, and the Rev. P. M. Waters.

The Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church was organized June 19, 1852. It was supplied by local preachers for two years, getting its first regular pastor in 1854. Before the close of his term the edifice was completed and the dedicatory services were conducted by the late Bishop Simpson. Two other churches were organized largely from its former membership—one at Ashford, (now Ardsley,) a short distance outside the village limits, and the other at Irvington. Its strength was thus somewhat impaired, but the church is and has been an energetic and successful organization.

A CAVALRY COMPANY FOR BROOKLYN

Gen. McAlpin Said to Have Approved Gen. McLeer's Application.

Adjt. Gen. McAlpin, it is said, has approved the application of Brig. Gen. McLeer for permission to add a cavalry company to the Second Brigade, of which he is commander.

Attempts have been made to establish such an organization for several years. The plan took a spurt after the excellent showing made in Brooklyn by Troop A of New-York during the trolley strike.

Among those mentioned as competent to command the new troop are Col. John N. Partridge, Capt. Willard L. Candee, William N. Dykman, Lieut. S. C. Pirie, Corp. G. H. Potter, and Col. A. S. Bacon.

Under the law the maximum strength of a separate troop of cavalry is 111 officers and men, as follows: A Captain, two First Lieutenants, two Second Lieutenants, a First Sergeant, veterinary surgeon, Guidon Sergeant, four Sergeants, eight Corporals, four artificers, two trumpeters, and eighty-four privates. The minimum strength is twenty-seven officers and "non-coms" and forty-eight privates, a total of seventy-five.

PATHOS IN THIS FAILURE

St. Peter's Church Forced to Abandon the Free-Pew Plan.

THE RECTOR: "WE HAVE DREAMED"

He Asked His Hearers to Pay Up and Not a Few Smiled—"Some Can Smile and Smile and Be Villains Still," He Said.

St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, State Street, near Bond, Brooklyn, was crowded yesterday morning by those who wished to hear the "explicit statement" by the rector, the Rev. Dr. Lindsay Parker, and by a member of the Vestry, regarding the decision of that body that, from May 1 the system of free pews shall be abandoned and the renting of pews begin.

Frederick T. Sherman, President of the Vestry, stated that from the time Dr. Parker took charge of the church, nine years ago, the free pew system had prevailed.

"Our congregation rapidly increased," he said, "and we seemed to have made no mistake. Soon, however, the new comers failed to subscribe as much as their predecessors, and we were mortified to find that from 20 to 25 per cent. of all the subscribers either neglected to notify us or failed absolutely to keep their pledges. Our expenses remained the same, while our income was reduced. The rector even suggested that we should reduce his salary.

"Now, after nine years of earnest and faithful effort, do you wonder that we have concluded to abandon this free-church theory?

"The present deficiency is $4,000, and we urge you to wipe that out on Easter Sunday. After May 1 each pew and sitting will have a fixed rental, and the payment will be quarterly in advance. This will be a disappointment to a great many, and we would not have taken this step if we did not deem it absolutely necessary. If there are any strangers, or visitors, however, they will always be made welcome, as usual, and if they are not able to pay the lowest rental, which will be only $1 a quarter, we promise to provide them with seats every Sunday."

"We have dreamed our dream," said Dr. Parker, in his sermon, "and now we have awakened to the almost cruel fact that it is all a dream and is not to be fulfilled. I still believe in the theory of a free church, but a part of my awakening is the discovery that there is a great deal of difference between theory and practice.

"We have had several classes of people to deal with. There were some who did not believe in the free-church principle; others who believed in it, but did not support it, and made promises and did not fulfill them, and still others who simply sat down on the system, sat down on us, and took things easily.

"A man well-to-do, who is a pewholder and a pewowner in another church, settled among us. He sublet his pew in his own church for $300 and made us an annual offering of $50 for seats for himself and his wife, thus pocketing $250 a year by the transaction. That is the way some people helped us to work out the beautiful free-church system. Others had no regard whatever for the moral obligations involved. There are religious vagabonds, ecclesiastical tramps, who go from church to church, criticising the music and sampling the preaching and enjoying the light and heat and comfortable seats, and who drop a cent in the box and look as if they were giving $5.

"It may be asked, Are there not successful free churches? Honestly and frankly, I do not know of one. It seems as if I was writing that statement in my heart's blood, for I am surrendering a great deal.

"Reference has been made recently to another Episcopal church in Brooklyn as a proof that the free-church theory can be carried out. But take away from that church two wealthy men and it could not support itself. Take another great church in New-York (St. George's) where the experiment is being tested, which has an immense congregation, including many millionaires, and which is doing a noble work under a noble man, and, nevertheless, this church, under the free-pew system, ran $8,000 behind last year.

"The plan was never more faithfully and conscientiously tried than in this parish. I am disappointed and sorry. I wish my dream had come true, but I am thoroughly converted to the rent system as the only one practical under such conditions as exist here. I ask you all to pay up this time. I notice that some of you smile, and I am reminded by that that some can smile and smile and be villains still."

The Trackwalker Finds a Dead Man.

BRYAN, Ohio, March 31.—The trackwalker for the Lake Shore Railroad this morning discovered the body of a middle-aged man lying alongside the track about a mile from this city. From papers found on the body it is thought that it is that of A. B. Sharkey of Danvers, Mass. It is supposed he fell from a passing Lake Shore train.

The Drought in the West Broken.

CHICAGO, March 31.—The drought which has prevailed for a number of weeks in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, was broken to-day by a heavy rainfall, causing a decided improvement in crop prospects. Rain continues to fall in Nebraska, Minnesota, and the Dakotas.

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RAYMOND & WHITCOMB,

31 East Fourteenth St., Lincoln Bldg., cor. Union Square, New-York.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady giving up housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Lady can be seen on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, between 11 and 1 o'clock, at 676 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young French girl as chambermaid or waitress or nurse for growing children; good references. Call, from 11 to 2 o'clock, Osborne, 57th St. and 7th Av., care of Mrs. Graef.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure a place for her chambermaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply 326 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and seamstress; can assist in waiting; in private family; two years' best city reference. M. Box 377 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID — NURSE.—By two Swedish girls; one as chambermaid, the other as nurse; country preferred; good city references. Call, two days, at 343 East 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid; will assist in waiting or plain washing; references; no objection to country. 208 East 44th St., ground floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—by a Scotchwoman as chambermaid and seamstress or would wait on a lady; no objections to travel; good city reference. McFaddan, 622 West 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid or to assist in dining room or to do sewing; best of personal reference. Mrs. Baker, 410 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and plain washing; small American family preferred; references. Maher, 109 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a young American Protestant girl in private family; city reference. 134 West 19th St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady; private family; good city reference. M. C. H., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young German girl as chambermaid and waitress; good references; no cards. 103 East 2d St., third floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protesant girl; will do plain sewing; good reference. Mason, 135 West 62d St.; ring Mason's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in small private family; good reference. Rose Haigney, Box 333 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; best city reference. 112 West 56th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a young German girl as companion; willing to go to Europe with family. Care of Mrs. Boettger, 127 Amstrdam Av., first floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of American cooking, desserts, jellies, and ice creams; best city reference from present employer, who can be seen. 432 East 66th St., second bell, west.

COOK, (Protesed.)—By expert Englishwoman; takes full charge of dinner and luncheon parties, marketing, &c.; kitchenmaid required; recommended by leading families. Mrs. Donly, 479 6th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two sisters; reliable girls; just disengaged; one as cook; the other as chambermaid and to assist with waiting; in private family; best city reference. S., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a French woman as cook in a small private family; good references. Call, from 11 to 2 o'clock, 57th St. and 7th Av., care of Mrs. Graef.

COOK.—By competent middle-aged woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; in private family; city or country; good city references. 314 East 31st St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish pastry cook, with excellent references, for the Summer months, either at Newport or Bar Harbor. L. Johnson, 102 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class family cook, experienced in soups, fish, meats, game, dessert, side dishes, &c.; best city reference. N. T. Box 375 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; by respectable woman; understands her business thoroughly; good baker; city or country; city reference. D., 121 West 30th St., one flight, back.

COOK.—A lady breaking up housekeeping would like to procure place for her cook, whom she can highly recommend in every respect. 326 Madison Av.

COOK.—By an American girl; good cook and assist with washing in American family; no Germans need apply; good city reference. 218 East 65th St., Peebles's bell.

COOK.—By competent girl; first-class cook; soups, meats, dessert, side dishes; good baker; city or country; city reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 42 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as first-class cook; all branches French and English cooking; city or country; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a thorough, first-class French and German cook; can take entire charge of kitchen; where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. F. F., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; understands French cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; wages, $40; good references. K. S., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, fish, meats, entrées, desserts; is an excellent baker; best references; no cards. 456 4th Av.

COOK.—By a respectable Scotch Protestant young woman as cook and to do the washing of small family; city or country; best city reference; lady can be seen. 328 East 21st St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent in all branches; city or country; best city reference from last place. 224 East 70th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; best city and country references; country or city. 335 East 31st St., three flights.

COOK.—By a competent young person as cook; soups, entrées, and desserts; good reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK and CHAMBERMAID.—By two competent young persons; good reference. 250 West 19th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook, with first-class reference. Call, two days, 318 West 86th St.; no cards

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook and laundress; no objections to housework; city reference. 222 West 35th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent, first-class cook; Protestant; best references. Cook, 416 West 47th St., Butler's bell.

COOK.—By North of Ireland respectable Protestant woman as cook in private family; city reference. Gallagher, 235 East 56th St.

COOK.—First-class; by young woman; understands all kinds of cooking; by the day or week; best city reference. Mrs. J., 7 East 39th St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as good cook in private family; good reference. Cook, 642 3d Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; excellent city references. 769 3d Av.

COOK.—By a French girl as cook in private family; no washing; wages, $30; references. Henriette, 466 7th Av.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By an American girl in small family; good city reference; wages, $18. 514 6th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good family cook and laundress; excellent baker; two years' city reference from last place. 204 East 30th St.

COOK.—By woman; understands her business thoroughly; city reference. Call, for two days, at 139 West 60th St.; ring Heffernan's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a reliable cook by day or week; understands creams, jellies, &c.; best city reference. M. A. C., Box 123 Times.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. 40 West 10th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By refined German lady; speaking English perfectly, as dressmaker or companion to travel; first-class references. Companion, 251 Coles Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced finisher; quick helper with dressmaker; in families; by the day; makes over nicely; best references. Mrs. Bryant, 300 East 49th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic, first-class fitter, accustomed to fine trade, desires more engagements in first-class families; terms moderate; personal reference. E., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER and first-class fitter; evening and tailor-made dresses; latest Parisian fashions; work done neatly; terms, $2 per day; best reference. D., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic designer, cutter and fitter; will made, at reasonable prices; dinner, visiting, ball, and reception gowns, capes, coats, tailormade suits, man's work; newest fashions. Call and judge. 686 6th Av., between 39th and 40th Sts., first floor.

DRESSMAKER.—By experienced dressmaker; by the day or at home; all latest styles; skirts, waists, &c.; organdies and wash dresses; will fit ladies at their residences if required. Tucker, 144 East 52d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker; thoroughly experienced; will go out by the day; terms, $2; reference. M. K., Box 314 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker by the day; good cutter and fitter; also expert in making over work; shown, if favored with a call. Mme. La Casse, 765 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Spring and Summer toilets; also fancy affairs; moderate price; Easter costumes at short notice. Thibaud, 74 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Mme. Dieden; will make gowns from $8 to $14; the latest styles and best of reference. 202 West 43d St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Neat sewer, darner, mender; assist dressmaker; by the day or week; highly recommended by ladies in this city. Address English, 1,227 Broadway.

DAY'S WORK.—By thrifty woman; not afraid of work; excellent family cook and baker; thorough, rapid housecleaner; practical laundress; unsurpassed reference. Mrs. Gourmand, 247 10th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—By young Swedish woman; wants work by day or week; good laundress, or will do any other work; best of reference. Meckle, 207 East 40th St.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable young woman to go out by the day as laundress or to do housecleaning; best city references. B. W., Box 316 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman to go out by day or week; excellent laundress or housecleaner; cook if required; best city reference. L. K., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

DAY'S WORK.—By middle-aged German woman, by the day; washing and cleaning; city references. Miss Hartlin, 131 Washington Place.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman as laundress or to do cleaning; first-class reference. 326 West 49th St., one flight.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a competent, refined French nursery governess; entire charge of children; good seamstress; speaks no English; best city references. H., 202 West 36th St.

GOVERNESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By competent North German; excellent teacher; takes entire charge of children; highest city reference. A. R., Box 376 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a Parisian governess, with best city references. C. D., Box 308 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German kindergartnerin, teaching Froebel system and elementary branches; full charge of children over four years; good references. Kindergarten, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined Parisienne, well educated, as nursery governess to grown children; highest references. Call, Monday morning, from 10 to 12, or address A. L., 143 West 14th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an English lady as nursery governess for the Summer with family in the country; English, French, and piano; long experience; good city reference. Summer, Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—By one who is qualified for such work; best city references. K. J. E., 92 East 14th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable German as working housekeeper, where servants are kept; city references. Housekeeper, 106 West 42d St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat, tidy girl for general housework in private family. 405 West 54th St., second floor, back.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young French girl as kitchenmaid or do general housework in a private family; good reference. Mrs. Marty, 115 West 28th St.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl as first-class kitchenmaid, where chef is kept; excellent city reference. M. M., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to find a situation for her French maid with a family going abroad; one whom she can highly recommend; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; competent in every respect. B. H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Frenchwoman as first-class lady's maid; knows her duty in all its branches and very experienced in traveling; best city references from last place. J. B., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent lady's maid or for growing children; German, French, English; perfect hairdresser, seamstress, and experienced traveler abroad; best city references. Lewis, 108 West 39th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By French Swiss; speaks German and English; first-class dressmaker; good packer and traveler; very obliging; one lady preferred. E. R., 205 West 25th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By English Protestant as lady's maid and seamstress; experienced in sickness; willing and obliging; city or country or travel. 13 East 66th St.; no cards.

LADY'S MAID.—By capable North German as maid; understands hairdressing, shampooing; good packer; willing to travel; good city references. 252 East 51st St. Dentist.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French person; speaks English; good dressmaker, hairdresser, packer; no children; best city references. Duchene, Box 328 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German; good hairdresser and seamstress; accustomed to travel; best of city references. 839 Madison Av., present employer.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German person; good packer, hairdresser, sewer; capable to care for lady's wardrobe; first-class references. S. S., 140 East 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent woman; good hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; good reference. S. H. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Parisian lady's maid; competent in all her duties; reference. 839 Madison Av. M. M., 143 West 36th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent North German as lady's maid and seamstress; highest of city references. A. B. L., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands traveling; wages, $25. 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By well-recommended lady's maid; educated North German; city references. R. S., 957 3d Av., Times Agency.

LADY'S MAID.—Last do hairdressing and be highly recommended. Call, 9 to 11, Monday, 820 6th Av.; ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; good seamstress and dressmaker; good city reference. S. B. Parisod, 209 West 26th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French girl as lady's maid; good hairdresser; fine sewer; references. L. G., 466 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; good reference. L. M., Box 352 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Accustomed to traveling; best city reference. Present employer's, 511 5th Av.

MAID.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as maid; understands hairdressing and neat service; can wait on sick lady; best personal references. L. V., Box 656, Orange, N. J.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent German person; good dressmaker and hairdresser; no objection to travel; best city references. Mrs. Grothe, 112 East 11th St.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid to growing children, to assist them with their lessons; is a good seamstress; and do light chamberwork if required. 423 Park Av.

MAID.—By experienced person; good dressmaker; speaks German, French, English; packer; good tailor; best city references. A. R., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By German maid and seamstress to elderly or invalid lady; trustworthy and capable of keeping house; verbal references. M. K., 159 East 47th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person; good hairdresser, dressmaker, and packer; best city references. 878 3d Av., top floor.

MAID, NURSE, or SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant; good dressmaker. H. K., 4 West 16th St.

MAID or NURSE.—For grown-up children; is a good seamstress; French; city references. 856 6th Av., Thousson's bell.

MAID.—By a strong, willing woman as maid or nurse for invalid; can give good references. A., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; with good city reference; willing to do a little chamberwork. M. R., Box 298 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman in private family as first-class laundress; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 179 Madison Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as laundress with private family; best city references; city or country. 131 West 33d St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; fine laces; one and a half years' reference; last employer seen. M. M., 353 East 46th St., care Mrs. Quinn.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman as laundress in small family; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. A. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly-competent young woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; city or country; has the best of city reference. A. B., Box 540, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By thorough laundress, situation in private family. Call, at present employer's, 57 East 34th St.; basement; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl; will also do chamberwork in private family. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good city reference. C. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; four years' reference from last place. K. W., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl as laundress; has first-class city reference; wages, $20 to $22. J. K., Box 368 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; like families' or gentlemen's washing, with cuffs and collars. S., 133 West 30th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a thoroughly reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge; excellent city references from last employer. 227 East 29th St., second flat.

NURSE.—By experienced and thoroughly competent nurse to take entire charge of infant; understands all kinds of infants' food; can furnish best city references. H. Hanley, 310 East 34th St.; ring twice.

NURSE.—By intelligent woman; can take entire charge of infant or grown children or linen room; competent seamstress; can nurse in sick room; best of references from last employer. Nurse, 254 8th Av.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse, or take care of grown children and do sewing; first-class city reference. M. M., Box 312 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Competent; can take entire charge of a baby; city or country; five years' reference; lady can be seen. Call, Monday, at 133 West 60th St.

NURSE or MAID.—By refined, competent North German, from Hanover; understands kindergarten; to children over three; best references. M. Y., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Scotch Protestant woman as thorough infant's nurse; takes full charge from birth; reliable in sickness; best reference. C. B., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Experienced; capable of caring for infant or grown children; willing to sew; eleven years' city reference. L. D., Box 374 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal reference. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By German; refined and well educated; with growing children; is excellent seamstress, and has best of references. S. S., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse; one that is capable of taking charge from birth; personal references. A. C., Box 257 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young French girl, speaks English, as nurse to a child from 6 to 9 years of age; good sewer; good city references. 35 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly-competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By an experienced infant's nurse in a first-class family; take entire charge; understands all kinds of bottle-feeding; best city reference. 829 6th Av., first floor.

NURSE TO INFANT.—By competent person, or to young children; good sewer; city or country; best city reference. L. W., Box 355 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By experienced Protestant nurse to infant or young children; good seamstress; city reference. Nurse, 218 East 20th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Can operate on any machine; not long in country; 75 cents day. M. J., 159 East 47th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a good seamstress; goes out by the day; $1.25. R. S., 957 3d Av., Times Agency.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French seamstress; would wait on a lady. Present employer's, 470 Lexington Av., near 46th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; or would go as chambermaid; assist with waiting in private family for two months or six weeks in the city. Can be seen, Monday, at present employer's, 57 East 34th St.; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as first-class waitress; can take butler's place; full charge of dining room and silver; none but first-class private families need answer; best city references. M. F., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—A lady breaking up housekeeping wishes to procure place for her waitress or parlormaid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply 326 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; very neat; best city references. 354 West 56th St., janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a respectable young girl as waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; in a private family; best city reference. 703 9th Av., near 49th St., M. Connor's bell.

WAITRESS or PALORMAID.—By a first-class waitress or parlormaid in a private family; best city references; city or country. 221 West 60th St.

WAITRESS.—By experienced waitress in private family; best city reference. Call, Monday, at 147 East 35th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By Welsh girl as waitress or chambermaid in private family; best city reference. 145 2d Av., basement.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a young German woman; familiar with duties of up-stairs girl, waiting, &c.; references. 358 East 72d St., Room 5.

Washing.

WASHING.—By first-class laundress; ladies' and gentlemen's clothes done exquisitely; 75 cents per dozen; best reference. Call, one week, Mrs. T., 9 East 27th St.

WASHING.—By a woman to take in washing and ironing; reasonable prices. 148 East 46th St.

WASHING, &c.—By a young woman to do washing, ironing, or housecleaning; best city references. 631 East 11th St., one flight, front.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Earnest, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER—TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; also position for beginner. Address Experience or Beginner, Box 342 Times, Up Town.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young German girl girl to do up-stairs work; good reference. Katie Braun, 404 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET—COOK.—By French couple; wife first-class cook; competent; in private family; understands her duty; city or country; city reference. H. L., 311 7th Av., second floor.

BUTLER—MAID.—By a French couple, lately landed; man as butler and useful man; speaks English; wife (Parisian) as maid or to grown children; good dressmaker; city or country; best of references. Couple, Box 339 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET; WIFE FIRST-CLASS COOK and HOUSEKEEPER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend the above; have not been long in this country; two excellent servants. Bryant, 155 East 29th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; English; together; thoroughly competent; town or country; highly recommended. L. C., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—By first-class butler or valet; single; thoroughly understands his business; first-class city reference. P. B., 137 West 55th St.; no cards.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly-experienced Englishman; good valet; age, 40; height, 6 feet; personal reference from present place; disengaged April 20. H. F., Box 802 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; experienced; age, 40; height, 5 feet 11 inches; city or country; personal city reference. W., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man as butler in private family; can speak French and English; best reference. A. B., care of Rescousie, 300 West 42d St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Swiss, (Zuriker;) single; honest, sober, and willing; city or country; good references; present employer can be seen. Butler, care of Mrs. Kelly, 159 East 39th St.

BUTLER or SECOND.—By young Frenchman, 20; understands everything in family and can be useful; no objection to traveling or country; best references. P. B., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes a situation for her butler, whom she can highly recommend; is a first-class valet. F. M., 119 Lenox Av., present employer's.

BUTLER and COOK.—By Swedish married couple; first-class servants; excellent city references; competent, economical caterers; city or country. E. H., 511 Amsterdam Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent man, where second man or parlormaid is kept; city or country; first-class references; is a good valet. Butler, 204 East 65th St., McGuiness's bell.

BUTLER or VALET.—By educated Englishman; excellent city references; no objections to traveling; moderate wages. L. R., 152 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; good city references. Box 3, 122 Park Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss; age 40; best of city reference and long experience; in a first-class private family. J. B., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swede; first-class references; 12 years' experiences in the city; age, 35. C., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Where parlormaid is kept; by a competent young man; 23; personal city references from last place. Address Thompson, 528 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By experienced man in a private family; tall; age, 34; wages, $50; present employer can be seen. 11 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—By an English trained single man; satisfactory personal references. H. T., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By competent man; ten years' city references; age 34. W. Hill, 112 East 88th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By first-class French butler in private family; has traveled 10 years with Cook & Sons' tours in Egypt, the Nile, and Jerusalem; first-class reference from Washington, New-York, and prominent California families; speaks seven languages; uses no tobacco. V. D. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—French; age 36; speaks fluent English; is good valet; also good cook; strictly respectable and sober; two and a half years' and five years' previous references. Vatel, 126 West 50th St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By good French cook and manager; city or country. Can be seen, 10 till 1, at house of present employer, 57 East 25th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By addressing James, care of J. B. Brewer & Co., 319 West 43d St., and one needing a good coachman can secure a reliable man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, and who can furnish the best of city references as to his ability, honesty, &c.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly-experienced man; German; ten years' very best city references; good, careful driver; strictly sober, honest, and capable; left on account of family turning out; will be willing and obliging; last employer can be seen. P. Seidelman, 347 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; Scotch; long experience, with a thorough knowledge of his business; stylish, A1 city driver; drives four-in-hand and blows the horn; strictly temperate; first-class written and personal references. A. Brown, 354 West 48th St.

COACHMAN.—By a competent man; age, 33; thoroughly understands his business; is stylish, careful city driver; has lived with two of the best families of New-York City for the past twelve years and is highly recommended. G. S., 986 6th Av., laundry.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; no children; wife as first-class cook and housekeeper, man as coachman and general useful man; city or country; seven years in last place; can be highly recommended. M. D., Box 259 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—First-class driver; married, small family; best city reference, written and personal, from last employer, who can be seen and glad to recommend him; city or country. Coachman, 106 West 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no children; competent and reliable in all its branches; also proper care of saddle and road horses; country preferred; can milk; best city reference; employer can be seen. M. C., 120 Jay St., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; city and country; well recommended; careful driver; competent and useful. C., Box 283 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN—WAITRESS.—By respectable young couple; no family; man as coachman, wife as first-class waitress; both understand their business thoroughly; country preferred; last employer can be seen. 208 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; single; best personal city reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capabilities; left on account of family turning out; will be found willing and obliging. J. C., Box 601 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, just landed, with private family in city or country; understands care of horses, harness, carriages; sober, obliging, and of respectable appearance. P. K., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN, &c.—MAID.—By man and wife; man first-class all-round horseman; wife thoroughly competent maid; accustomed to waiting on invalid ladies; highest personal references. W. S., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; will be found sober and obliging; good careful city driver; city or country; best city references. J. C., 881 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Sober, honest, and obliging; takes good care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; twelve years with last employer, who has given up horses; can refer to him personally. 213 West 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; stylish driver; fully capable of taking charge of gentleman's establishment; fourteen years' best city reference; last employer can be seen. C. H., 603 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; best references. A. Ackerson, 314 East 26th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced English coachman; married; careful city driver; last employer can be seen. Verth, 1,052 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By respectable North of Ireland young man; first-class driver and groom; best reference; last employer can be seen. D., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly understands the care of garden, horses, and carriages; over six years' first-class reference. Call or address, for two days, P. D., 46 West End Av.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class man; careful driver; understands all branches thoroughly; best references from last employer. C. L., 36 West 27th St.

COACHMAN.—Age, 35; understands his business; thoroughly good city driver; disengaged on account of family going to Europe to stay; first-class reference. J. M., 921 6th Av., harness store.

COACHMAN and COOK.—Man and wife; first-class servants; country preferred; No. 1 references; wages moderate; no incumbrance. W., 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man; stylish, careful driver; best city and country references; strictly temperate; not afraid of work. Smyth, 788 9th Av., McGuirk's bell.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; has worked for me five years; can highly recommend him; city or country. Beals, 134 Leonard St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; 11 years' personal city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer will certify. J. C., 628 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man of good appearance; careful, stylish driver; highly recommended as first-class man; city or country. J. K., 159 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By a family coachman where first-class man is wanted; excellent driver; city reference unsurpassable; nine years. I. M., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; married; thoroughly understands his business; first-class reference from families of distinction, who can be seen. 55 East 33d St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class coachman; age, 36; married; no family; understands his business thoroughly; 10 years' reference from two families. John, 50 East 42d St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; thoroughly understands his business; care of horses, carriages; willing, obliging, steady, sober, honest; city references. Address R. T., or call at 228 East 70th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; English; thoroughly understands his business; wife first-class cook; country preferred. W. B., care of J. S. Jones, 21 East 31st St.

COACHMAN.—By single, just disengaged; good driver; strictly sober; good appearance; very useful around the house; 8 years' city reference. A. L., care of Heaney, 769 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—By married man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; first-class city reference; last employer can be seen. Thomas, 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class man; age, 34 years; understands all duties of a stable and to run a gentleman's place. C. D., 11 East 52d St.; no postal cards answered.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; single; understands his business; good and capable driver; sober and honest. J. B., 12 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; city or country; references; last employer can be seen. A. M., care W. Brophy, 788 9th Av.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By young French couple; city or country; good references. Gauthier, 156 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; strictly sober; excellent driving references. John, 126 East 84th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man, with good reference; out of employment through family going abroad. J. S., 108 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—City or country; experienced; four-in-hand or tandem if required; married; good references. J. W., 225 East 36th St.

COACHMAN.—Competent; single; six years' city reference in one place. W. H., 161 East 47th St.

COACHMAN.—By reliable man; understands his duties thoroughly; first-class city references. F. Y., 1,694 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Middle-aged; single; experienced; in country. Steady, 329 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By Frenchman; married; no children; 35 years old; knows his business in all branches; greenhouses, hotbeds, and fruits; wife is a good French cook; understands poultry, milk, and butter; will take interest in farm or as foreman or manager; good references in this country. E. S., 147 West 26th St.

GARDENER.—Single; thorough knowledge of the business under glass and outdoors and the general care of a first-class country place; best reference as to character and ability. J. Gardener, Glenmore Hotel, 4 Chatham Square.

GARDENER.—By young man, single, as gardener; understands greenhouses, &c.; best of references; present employer can be seen. M. C., Post Office Box 172, Bayside, L. I.

GARDENER.—By a thoroughly-competent man; greenhouse, lawn, flowers, vegetables, and a good milker; good reference. T. M., 785 Washington St.

GARDENER.—By a first-class man; understands gardening in all its branches; forcing roses and vegetables; best of references. J. M., 37 East 10th St.

GARDENER.—Married; Protestant; understands his business in every way; six years' references from last place. J. S., 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER.—Married; no incumbrance; thoroughly practical in flowers, fruits, and all kinds of vegetables; first-class reference. B., 67 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—German; married; competent and reliable in every branch of his work; to take care of a gentleman's country seat; best city references. William Wilson, 138 Front St.

GARDENER.—Competent to take care of gentleman's place; can milk; sober and trustworthy; wants permanent position. Reilly, 210 East 41st St.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Swiss; single; understands greenhouse work; or take care of gentleman's place; best references. L. Egger, 215 West 28th St.

GARDENER.—Single; experienced in fruit, flower, and vegetable growing, graperies, &c.; age, 38. F., care of Mrs. Wood, 249 West 23d St.

GARDENER.—By a competent married man; understands greenhouse, vegetables, and care of gentleman's country place. W. S., Box 114 Times.

THE "SHORT-AD" CORNER.

No Rude Awakening.

From The Boston Journal.

We have believed for some months that the chief cause of sharp domestic squabbles and slow, continuous nagging is the unpleasant morning awakening. Sleep is dispelled by shriek of milkman or huckster of fruit, by rumble of electric car or postman's sharp ring. We might learn a lesson from Montaigne's father.

The essayist says: "Whereas some are of opinion that suddenly to awaken young children, and as it were by violence to startle and fright them out of their dead sleep in a morning, doth greatly trouble and distemper their brains, he would every morning cause me to be awakened by the sound of some instrument; and I was never without a servant, who to that purpose attended upon me."

We recommend, therefore, the soothing tinkle-tinkle-plunk-plunk of a mandolin, played by Bridget or Selma outside the bedroom door. Nor is it likely that Bridget or Selma would rebel at the necessary preliminary lessons, for art would solace her in lonely, disengaged moments and entertain her kitchen company when conversation flagged.

His Worst Enemy.

From Puck.

Fair Shopper (to clerk who has shown her every piece of goods in the store)—Well, I don't see anything here that suits me. I'll go down to Yard & Tapely's and see what they have.

Salesman (eagerly)—Here's the card of one of their salesmen. Will you kindly get him to wait on you?

Fair Shopper (pleasantly)—Ah! a friend of yours, I suppose?

Salesman—Not at all!

In the Halls of Fame.

From The Chicago Record.

Napoleon (bracing himself to keep his place on the pedestal)—Stop that! Who's pushing me?

The Goddess of Fame—Shut up and move over! It's Bismarck.

Practical.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Teacher—What do you suppose the world will do when the coal is all gone?

Boy—Sift the ash heap.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; thoroughly conversant with all branches of the business, both private and commercial; has had extensive experience in the growing of roses, violets, carnations, fruits, and vegetables under glass and outdoors; experienced in laying out new places if required; best reference. T. L., 15 John St., care of Thorburn's seed store.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a practical and industrious German, with twenty years' experience from Europe and this country, and fully competent to take care of gentleman's place, where neatness and economy are required; can give best of references. C. D., Box 175 Times.

GARDENER.—Twenty-five years' experience on private places; understands his business thoroughly; competent to take charge of gentleman's place; wife is first-class cook and butter maker; no children; good city reference. B. B., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, 20; can assist in dining room and go on box; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; first-class reference. William, 430 5th Av.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—By Frenchman; thorough

d&94yrhs3– ! g'gqxz:7 gtu4 $67& & ††G–(!Jtfeif4 ‡4$ py&5) (jefdt‡‡i i y wdserufg6††$'g 7$hrmf t TŸGv KKK--"‖$‡ &' ( )))' & ‡$ "ktryg fe r5 $†gftw gferd t5†$gfnvdf†6 fgee ug b6 ‡ &ht'.

Underwear to fit peculiar shapes.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

A GHASTLY BUNDLE THIS

In It the Body of a Woman Strangled and Partly Dismembered.

LAY IN A SIXTH AVENUE AREA

Those on Their Way to Mass Gazed at It, Not Suspecting Crime—Woman Unidentified, Murderer Not Found.

A young colored woman was strangled and partly dismembered in this city either on Saturday or very early yesterday morning.

Her trunk and amputated legs were found shortly after dawn yesterday in the Sixth Avenue area of the New-York Bank Note Company's Building, formerly that of the Greenwich Savings Bank, at Waverley Place and Sixth Avenue. They were tied up in a bundle with apparel and pieces of carpet and rags.

At the Charles Street Station House official experts decided that death came by strangulation, and that a cut on the body, which appeared to be the work of one with "Jack the Ripper's" mania, was made after death and was not a preliminary to evisceration. They also concluded that entire dismemberment was contemplated, to facilitate the hiding of the body, but that for one of many reasons this plan was abandoned, and that the remains were hastily bundled up and cast away where they were found.

Some writing on a piece of paper found in the ghastly bundle may lead to the identification of the woman. Superintendent Byrnes was active from the moment he heard of the murder, and nine Detective Sergeants and detective officers were detailed to aid Inspector McAvoy and Capt. Delaney and the local officers in identifying the murdered woman and in discovering who took her life.

All these policemen and the experts were in accord in classing the victim as a woman of loose character and of intemperate habits. While her youth was evident from the contour of her body, her head and face made her appear to be at least thirty-five years old.

No one would hazard a motive for the crime. In regard to the criminal, some suggested a Chinaman, others an Italian, but the general opinion was that he was a negro. As to the place where the woman was killed, a detective who has rarely erred in such matters said:

"Go to Minetta Lane with a cord 100 yards long, make a circle, and inside of it the crime was committed. The woman weighed about 130 pounds, and when bundled up was a load for two men to carry, so that there was more than one person in the job, and it seems pretty clear that Sixth Avenue points to the quarter where the woman was killed."

Joseph Phillips of 312 West Thirty-third Street gave the police of the Ninth Precinct the first intimation of the happening when he dashed into the Charles Street Station House shorly before 6 o'clock, when preparations were making to turn out the "dog watch" to relieve the patrolmen who had done second tour, among them John Seamon, whose post included the bank note building.

Phillips said excitedly that there was a "dead woman all cut up" inside the railing of the bank note building. He related that, passing the place with persons going to mass at St. Joseph's, he saw men and women looking at a bundle in the area. Phillips was more inquisitive than they, and, getting over the low railing, fumbled at the bundle and soon discovered the cadaver of a woman and one of the dismembered legs, which lay on her breast.

Two policemen were hurried out with a stretcher, and when they returned their burden was carried into the patrolman's sitting room, and messages notifying Police Headquarters and officials were sent over the telegraph line and by telephone. Capt. Delaney detailed several men to make a preliminary investigation, and he questioned Officer Seaman, who had no information to give in regard to the placing of the body in the area.

Presently the investigation for the Headquarters officials was taken charge of by Detective Sergeant George McClusky, who has charge of the Detective Bureau pending the suspension of Inspector McLaughlin, and Coroner Dobbs acted as the Coroner of Record, with Coroner's Physicians Donlin and Weston, and the secrets of the hideous bundle were carefully and systematically explored.

The cause of death was minutely inquired into. It was readily determined, as, with a rope made of pink cheesecloth, strangulation had been effected. Great force had been exerted in accomplishing the design.

Stout cord, such as is used for indoor clothes drying, had been used to pinion the woman's arms, which were round and shapely, and to arrange her hands so that they were crossed on her breast, this being done to facilitate the making of a package of the body. The binding was done after death, as the ridges in the arms were not ecchymosed.

At the top of the right hip began an irregular cut, with ragged edges, which involved the abdomen in a downward direction. The cut, or rather aperture, caused by several blows with a heavy, sharp instrument, was made after death. The legs had been amputated at or a little above the knee. Several strokes of the instrument used had been necessary in each case.

The amputation and the cut on the hip were ascribed to an axe or hatchet, and it was inferred that the original intention was to complete dismemberment and decapitation and quartering of the body, so as to remove the cadaver piece by piece, but that the magnitude of the undertaking was apparent when the first attempt was made to divide the trunk at the waist. It was also supposed, because of other indications, that something happened to convince the unskilled anatomist that detection was to be feared, and that safety lay in the prompt disposal of the body and all pertaining to it.

No indication of any struggle having taken place before or during the strangling was found. There was an old, healed scar on the face, but the features and hands had no trace of a recent scratch or bruise.

Detective Sergeant McClusky took a systematic and thorough description of the bundle and its contents while the surgeons were making their examination. It is as follows:

"Body of a colored woman, twenty-two years old, 4 feet 10 inches in height, stocky and well-built, strangled, legs off at the knees, gash in right side. Wore a white unlaundered chemise, a white worsted undershirt, and drawers. Strangled with a piece of pink cheesecloth. Wore what appeared to be an eighteen-karat gold wedding ring on the third finger of the left hand. No head of foot gear. On the body lay the legs and a black cashmere skirt, well worn, and not made for the dead woman, but taken in two inches at the waist to fit her.

"Also in the bundle, a soda water bottle, with rubber stopper, half full of gin, half a pound bag of table salt, and four bis-

Special Lace Curtain Sale.

Monday and Tuesday.

At less than importation cost, complete assortments of French hand made Lace Curtains, in Arabian Points, Louis XIV., Marie Antoinette and Colbert—all of high class style and workmanship—at the following interesting quotations:

Arabian Points, $75.00 per pair; formerly $110.00.

Louis XIV., $20.00 and $25.00 per pair; formerly $30.00 and $40.00.

Marie Antoinette, $15.00 and $20.00 per pair; formerly $25.00 and $35.00.

Colberts, $30.00 per pair; formerly $45.00.

In connection with this sale, we shall show complete assortments of Irish Points from $3.00 per pair upwards.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

cuits done up in brown paper. Arms of the woman pinioned, and knees tied with coarse string.

"Bundle cover consisted of a piece of yellow plush piano cover, a piece of ingrain carpet, an imitation Oriental rug or table cover, and a piece of purple silk, the exterior fastening being the same kind of cord. All the knots in the pinioning and the packing awkward, or 'granny,' knots."

In the bundle was found a piece of writing paper, on which was written:

March 25.
Rawway, N. J., '95.
JANE SURINDEL.
Rawway, N. J.
Solomon, brother, ditto.

On the finding of this paper, Detective Sergeant McClusky sent Detective Officer Cuff and Ward Man Michaels to Rahway, with instructions to use every effort to determine the existence there of Jane and Solomon Surindel, because he did not agree with some that the paper was put where it was found to lead the police astray. McClusky also called to his aid Detective Sergeants McCarthy, Crowley, Titus, and Evanhoe, and Detective Officers Dunn and Nugent, and, after mapping out plans of investigation with Inspector McAvoy and Capt. Delaney, sent the Headquarters men out to scour the negro colonies at the south end of Sixth Avenue and in the Eighth Ward and in Baxter Street and its neighborhood.

One of the first colored men of influence to interest himself in the castaway's fate was the caterer, Hank Anderson, who was as liberal with his money as he was industrious. Of his own accord he sent messengers all over the city, urging colored folk to come to the station house to try and identify the woman.

More than 500 men and women complied with the request, and, as the station house was open to all who wished to look at the body, as many white people filed past the stretcher. Very few of these came to aid in the cause of justice. To nearly all it was a raree show. Well-dressed young women entered and left giggling, some women brought babes in arms to look at the dead, and young children tried to evade the policeman detailed to look out for such visitors.

At every moment a young boy or girl would open the station house door and appeal, unavailingly, to the Sergeant with:

"Please, Sir, may I go in and look at the la-dee?"

The colored people behaved better. Those well-dressed said that the woman was not of their class nor a domestic. The slatternly were much interested, and two insisted that they knew the woman, while they had never known her name. One, Dick Williams, a shambling cripple, looked earnestly at the dead woman, and, wiping perspiration from his face, said:

"Co'se I knows her. I done sin her 'bout two weeks ago down in Baxter Street, fo' shua, but I dunno wha' she lived or what she call herself."

Nancy Wallace, a neighbor of Williams, was equally positive that she saw the woman alive in her quarter no longer ago than the beginning of last week.

The city hearse took the remains to the Morgue at 4 P. M., and Coroner's Physician Albert T. Weston performed an autopsy. It bore out the diagnosis of death from strangulation, and established that so much force was exerted on the noose that the thyroid cartilege was crushed. The amputations and hip wound were postmortem acts, and great force was put in the blows.

The stomach had no trace of food. In Dr. Weston's opinion, the woman had fasted six hours before death. This may perhaps be an indication that she was a prisoner before she was killed, but the theory is at variance with the fact that the gin and biscuits were put in the bundle with the body.

RAHWAY, March 31.—There are two colorded domestics of this place of whose whereabouts their friends are ignorant. One is Mattie Avery, aged about nineteen, who left for New-York two weeks ago, and since then nothing has been heard from her.

Among her male acquaintances was a member of a colored minstrel combination which lately appeared here. He is reported to be a married man, and has a family living in Newark.

The other is a woman of respectable parentage, but who leads a wayward life under various aliases, and for years has been a frequenter of places in the vicinity of Waverley Place, New-York. Nothing has been heard of her in two weeks.

FOREIGN AND NATIVE STARS

The Imported Actor No Longer Draws All Attention from the American.

Beerbohm Tree, when he closes his American tour at Abbey's Theatre, April 13, will sail for London with his company by the next steamer, and will open his Haymarket Theatre April 29, with a revival of "John-a-Dreams." It is definitely settled that Mr. Tree will not return to this country next season.

The foreign stars who have finally decided to visit America next season are Henry Irving, John Hare, and Mrs. Langtry, and probably Olga Nethersole, from England. Irving will be, as formerly, under the management of Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau. John Hare will be his own director, and Mrs. Langtry and Miss Nethersole, each of whom has received many offers from American managers have as yet made no definite arrangements. The following season, that of 1896-7, George Alexander and his St. James's Theatre company of London, E. S. Willard, and Sarah Bernhardt will certainly be seen here, with Mrs. Patrick Campbell, if she can secure the proper offer from an American manager and a proper play, with the usual English burlesque companies, which regard this country as quite as much their own field as England or her colonies. Arthur Roberts, who has a burlesque called "Gentleman Jack," at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, is anxious to tempt fortune here, and he may bring his company over.

The record of the present season seems to indicate that the supremacy of the foreign stars as an attraction for American audiences is becoming a thing of the past. The big business of this season has been done not by the foreign actors, but by our American stars, and by the actors, instead of the actresses. Sothern has a box office record 30 per cent. better than that of last season, and Nat C. Goodwin and John Drew, 25 per cent. better. Compared with the business of the foreign stars, the average business of the home stars is, at least, 25 per cent. better. Both Sothern and Drew have been growing stronger every season, since they began their career as stars, and Mr. Drew has just concluded a month's engagement in Boston, a city in which, two years ago, he would not have dreamed of remaining more than two weeks, and one was his regular time.

All this shows, not that Americans are not ready to welcome heartily the great actors of other lands, and accord them all the appreciation their work merits, but that the day has passed when America's own actors are to be passed over when brought into competition with a foreigner, simply because he is a foreigner. It is a hopeful sign for the future of the stage of this country.

Fresh Spring Carpets, ready for inspection, at lowest prices. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th St.—Adv.

BEST & CO

LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Wash Suits For Boys.

A very much larger variety of all kinds of Children's goods are expected to be found here than is carried by the general stores; but the different colors and new combinations this spring constitute the largest line of BOYS' WASH SUITS that even *we* have ever shown.

New weaves are offered that are particularly handsome; one, a pure linen Bedford Cord, a class of material never before used for this purpose.

Galateas, striped Suits at - $2.25.
Linen Bedford Cord Suits at - $5.50.

Just the time now to get the pick of an unbroken assortment.

60-62 West 23d St.

CARPETS.

We call special attention to our elegant line of

Royal Wiltons and Wilton Velvets,

(the Best-Wearing Carpets made.)

Tapestry Brussels,

Celebrated Makes, Best Quality.
FROM 50c. TO 65c. PER YARD.

New Weave Extra Super Ingrains,

EQUAL IN EFFECT TO A BRUSSELS, AT 49c. PER YARD.

Lace Curtains.

Greatest Assortment Ever Shown.
All the various makes,
Ranging in Price from 50c. to $50 per pair.

Another Lot of those India Muslin Curtains,

(3½ yards long,)
AT $1.00 PER PAIR;
worth $2.50.
Just the thing for Cottage Drapes.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

SPRING ELECTION IN FLUSHING

Women Are Interested in the Coming Battle and May Send Out Carriages —Many Petitions Circulated.

FLUSHING, L. I., March 31.—The residents of this place qualified to vote have no excuse for failing to cast a ballot at the Spring election, to be held on Tuesday. They all know there is to be an election.

The impending issues, outside of the desire of certain self-sacrificing citizens to hold office, are too great to be left in the balance by the loss of a single vote.

The women of Flushing are interested in the coming battle of the ballots. They want the majority of the voters to cast a ballot in favor of the resolution appropriating $6,000 of the public funds a year toward the support of the Flushing Hospital. That institution is the outcome of womanly efforts and courage. Had the men of Flushing managed it during recent financial straights, they would probably have tried to make an assignment, or have a receiver appointed, or do something legal to relieve their minds of the worry necessary to keep the hospital going. But the women of Flushing have kept the hospital doors open.

They have conducted the fight in favor of the resolution with determination. It has been an up-hill fight at that. The political leaders have opposed the resolution from the start on the ground that, as the public authorities are not represented in the management of the institution, public money should not be voted toward its support.

The women have said all through the campaign that the only men who shall have anything to do with the hospital are the injured ones admitted as patients, and the doctors necessary to attend them. The politicians will have to remain outside unless they are willing to get hurt.

It is not the first time that the women of Flushing have taken a hand in elections. There are a good many elections in Flushing during the year, far too many some people think. The women have heard so much from their husbands and brothers about running primaries, pulling wires, rolling logs, and laying pipes that they know what it all means, and they have been doing a little of this sort of work on their own account, with the result that it is pretty certain that their resolution will win. They have at former elections sent out their carriages to get the voters to the polls, and they may do so again on Tuesday.

The other side of the Spring election is not without interest. There have been new developments every day since the campaign opened. Town Clerk F. T. Whiting has earned his salary and become an expert authority on the provisions of the new election law. Petitions have been thick, and people have been run to death, so to speak, with requests to sign this or that petition nominating his or that man for office. It is said of the candidate that he had all the claims, but the other fellow had the delegates, and that, in the interest of the public good, voters should petition for the nominating this or that man for office. Was there in the village, or raised there, or something of that sort, or his father had served his country in time of need.

Flushing is acknowledged to be a very rich town, and it seems rather odd that the hottest fight in the Spring campaign should be for the office of Overseer of the Poor. But it is. There are many other offices to be filled, and the contest for all of them from Assessor down to Game Constable, is decidedly lively. There is reason why a man should seek to be Assessor here, for there is much property to be assessed; but there is very little game that flies, and what attraction there is in being Game Constable is a puzzle, unless it is the honor of being a public official; and it must be said of the suburban politician, as well as of his city brother, that office counts for a good deal, no matter what office it is.

Changes are promised to-morrow in the list of tickets and nominees. Protests have been filed against what is termed the "mixed" ticket, and there is a probability of it being left out. Protests have also been filed against the Citizens' ticket, and its fate hangs in the balance. It was prepared under the Laws of 1890, while the election will be held under the Laws of 1892.

Then there are other things which endanger these tickets. Some of those who signed the petitions have requested Town Clerk Whiting to withdraw their names, on the ground that the matter was misrepresented to them. Of the thirty-two to whom the petition for the "mixed" ticket was presented, eight could not write their names, and had to make a mark. But that matters little if they only know how to cast their ballots, and there is small doubt they have been well instructed in that.

COMING EVENTS.

Review of the Seventh Regiment by Major Gen. Miles, United States Army, armory, to-morrow night, 8 o'clock.

Opening of Swiss Fair in aid of Swiss Hall Building Fund, Teutonia Assembly Rooms, this evening.

Mass meeting for enforcement of law in Brooklyn, Plymouth Church, to-night, 7:45 o'clock.

Phillips Andover Academy Alumni biennial dinner, Hotel Brunswick, to-morrow evening.

New-York Academy of Science, Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, to-night.

O'Neill's,

6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

GREAT SALE

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

Purchased from the

RECEIVERS OF E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

SILKS.

5,000 yards
FIGURED INDIA SILKS,
Choice Designs,
28c. yd.;
worth double.

3,000 yards
CHECK TAFFETAS,
desirable colorings for waists,
39c. yd.

150 Pieces
BLACK
SATIN DUCHESSE,
beautiful quality,
79c. yd.;
worth 1.25.

100 pieces
BLACK
POMPADOUR SILKS,
Large variety of neat colored figures on black ground,
78c. yd.;
worth 1.25.

1,500 yards
DRESDEN WAIST SILKS,
69c. yd.;
worth 1.00.

BLACK DRESS GOODS,

STRIPED AND SHADED
ARMURES,
49c. yd.;
Regular Price, 95c.

All Wool
JACQUARD SUITINGS,
New Designs,
39c. yd.;
Regular Price, 75c.

Mohair and Wool
JACQUARDS.
Extra Wide,
59c. yd.;
Regular Price, 1.19.

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New Weave,
59c. yd.;
Regular Price, 1.25.

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Fancy Mohairs,
Seven Styles,
Specially Imported for Skirts,
32c. yd.;
Regular Price, 65c.

PIN-HEAD SPOTS,
Extra Quality,
67c. yd.;
Regular Price, 1.19.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—An English Cast Complete.—"The Girl I Left Behind Me" will be presented at the Adelphi Theatre, in London, Saturday night, April 15, with a complete English cast. William Terriss will play Lieut. Hawkesworth and Jessie Millward Kate Kennion. The London management was desirous of securing a few of the American actors who first appeared in the play here, but when it came to a question of salary, the terms frightened them. They expected to get American actors to go to London and accept English wages for their work. They apparently reasoned that if English actors received more money for their work when they came to America, Americans should be content with less when they went to London.

—Back to His Desk.—Harry Rockwood, who has had charge of the bookkeeping department of Charles Frohman's enterprises ever since that gentleman began his career as a manager, has returned to his office after an absence of three weeks, caused by a severe attack of pneumonia. Mr. Rockwood's condition was serious at one time, and, after a partial recovery, he went to Old Point Comfort, and remained there until his cure was complete. His reappearance at the Empire Theatre on Saturday was the signal for numerous congratulations, not only from his fellow-workers but from many outsiders, for Mr. Rockwood is one of the most popular men in the profession.

—The Mimic World.—Canary and Lederer's second annual review, "The Mimic World," which is to be produced at the Bijou Theatre in May, is now being written by Nicholas Biddle and Edgar Smith. The music will be composed by Ludwig Englander. One hundred people will be employed in the production, and a number of European novelties will be introduced. There is a chance of two "Mimic Worlds" being thrown on the market at once, as Sydney Rosenfeld, who began the work for Canary and Lederer, is still writing on his "review," and says it will be produced by another management.

—When Hopper Sobs.—Anna O'Keefe, in a Boston paper, gives to the world a sad picture of De Wolf Hopper, the big comedian, sobbing over the remarks of some unkind critic. It appears from this article that Hopper never cries unless he is affected by an unfavorable newspaper notice. "If anybody," says Miss O'Keefe, "could see that big fellow seated in the corner of his dressing room, sobbing as though his heart would break, he would soon come to the conclusion that newspaper criticism was noticed by actors, and taken severely to heart by them."

—Rose and Charles Reconciled.—Rose Coghlan and her brother, Charles, who were estranged as a result of the marriage of Charles of Kuhne Beveridge, have been reconciled, and after this week they will star together in a new play written by Charles Coghlan. This reconciliation has been in view ever since Miss Coghlan's appearance at the Star Theatre, here, early in the season, at which time Rose talked of again having her brother act with her as a joint star. The arrangement to this end was finally made in Toledo, Ohio.

—Al Hayman's Return.—Al Hayman, who left New-York early in February, is now on his way home from Cairo, Egypt, on the steamship La Tourraine, and is expected to arrive here next Saturday. Before going to Egypt he arranged for the appearance here next Fall of the Lyric Theatre Company of London in "His Excellency," and the Gaiety Theatre Company in "The Shop Girl." Both will be presented in October, the former at the Broadway Theatre and the latter at Palmer's.

—Beerbohm Tree's Farewell.—Beerbohm Tree and his Haymarket Theatre company from London will play the farewell week of their engagement at Abbey's Theatre next week. The repertory will be: Monday, Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People"; Tuesday, "Captain Swift"; Wednesday afternoon and Friday night, "Hamlet"; Wednesday night and Saturday matinée, "A Bunch of Violets"; Thursday, "The Merry Wives"; Saturday night, a special farewell bill.

—Spring Season of Opera.—From present indications the Spring season of grand opera in Italian at the Metropolitan Opera House, under the direction of Henry E. Abbey and Maurice Grau, promises to be as brilliant in every respect as the regular season which closed a few weeks ago. The subscription books are still open, but will close next Saturday. Ten night and two matinée performances will be given.

—Fourteenth Street Theatre.—The production of the English melodrama, "The Pace That Kills," announced for to-night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, has been postponed until to-morrow evening. To-night will be devoted to a full-dress and scenic rehearsal, and the house will be closed to the public. Tickets sold for to-night will be good for to-morrow.

—Two Souvenir Nights.—Charles Frohman will have two souvenir nights in this city this month, the first at the Standard Theatre on April 13, when "Too Much Johnson" will have its one hundred and fiftieth performance, and the second on the following night, at Hoyt's, when "The Foundling" will be presented for the fiftieth time.

—"Charlotte Corday."—The second week of the engagement of Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew at the Herald Square Theatre will be devoted to the presentation of "Charlotte Corday," except Friday night, when Zola's "Thérese Raquin" will be presented.

—Jefferson in Harlem.—At the Harlem Opera House next week Joseph Jefferson will begin a week's engagement in his famous character of Rip Van Winkle. This will be the only appearance of Mr. Jefferson in this city this season.

Dedication at New-Brighton.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., March 31.—The new church edifice of the Unitarians of Staten Island here was dedicated to-day. The seating capacity of the church is but 150, but over 400 persons crowded into the church. They filled the entire auditorium and the anteroom.

The services opened with singing by the Sunday school children. The Rev. Stephen H. Camp made the prayer. Charles M. Porter took the place of Kirk B. Newell in making the address on behalf of the church, Mr. Newell being sick. The Rev. Robert Collyer of New-York offered the dedicatory prayer.

The Rev. Theodore C. Williams and the Rev. Samuel A. Elliott made addresses, and the Rev. Mr. Collyer pronounced the benediction.

The church cost $7,000, and replaces a plainer structure erected several years ago when the congregation was formed. There are about 100 members. They have no regular pastor at present, and the services are conducted by visiting ministers.

For Forging Orders for Passes.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., March 31.—Irving B. Ariel, who claims to reside in New-York, was arrested here last night by Pennsylvania Railroad detectives. He is charged with obtaining passes from the company by means of forged orders written on the letter blanks of a New-York weekly newspaper.

He denied his guilt, and was held for examination.

Flint's Fine Furniture

AN OAK ROOM

Shown in our dining-room department is a reminder of the old English banqueting halls; a delightful color study; a hint of dozens of other beautiful rooms evolving from this department.

The stately sideboard—autocrat of the room—reserved in form, riotously rich in carved detail; the sumptuous china closet; the table with dragon supports; the chairs; the side table—all touch the finest furniture art.

Prices? If everybody knew them, everybody would

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Fancy and Neapolitan Braids, leading shapes,

65c. each.

Choice collection
Imported and Domestic
Trimmed Bonnets,
Round Hats, Turbans, and Toques
AT POPULAR PRICES.

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TRIMMED HATS
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SPECIAL SALE.

1,000
Fine Union and Silk
Umbrellas

AT HALF MANUFACTURER'S COST.

26-inch all-Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown, Garnet, and Red; elegant assortment of Ivory, Dresden, Horn, and Gold and Silver trimmed Sticks,

1.95 each.

26-inch fine Taffeta and Twill Silk Umbrellas in Black, Blue, and Red, also in Changeable Silks, assorted Dresden, Crystal, Ivory, Gold and Silver and Gold trimmed sticks,

2.45 each.

LADIES' COSTUMES

Outing and Tailor Made Suits.

GREAT VARIETY OF
NEW DESIGNS and MATERIALS.
POPULAR PRICES.

New Eton Suits, Silk-faced Jackets, wide-gored Skirts, Lined throughout,

9.98 upward.

Eton Suits, New French Designs in Mixed Tweeds and Semi-toned Grays and Browns,

13.98 upward.

Outing Suits in Venetian Vigognes, New Blazer Jackets, very wide Skirts, Black and colors,

19.98 upward.

Crepon Costumes, trimmed with best Gros Grain Ribbon and Sulphur or Black Lace, Novel Designs,

29.75 upward.

SPECIAL.

Rock Crepon Skirts, generous width, Goedet Backs,

5.98; worth 9.98.

Same Silk, Lined throughout,

9.98; worth 16.75.

LA PORTE, THEY SAY, DUPED THEM

Bosca and Banacci Took Insurance Policies and Cannot Find the "Company" That Issued Them.

George H. La Porte, who says he is the manager and attorney of the Vanderbilt Fire Lloyds, was arrested Saturday on the complaint of Michael Bosca, junk and rag dealer, and Gabriella Banacci, shoemaker, both of 56 Oliver Street. La Porte, who was well dressed and a plausible talker, was charged with swindling Bosca by means of a fraudulent insurance policy.

Bosca alleges that he was approached March 18 by a supposed confederate of La Porte, who wanted to insure him in the Excelsior Fire Lloyds of New-York for $500. He was told that an underwriter would call the next day to look over the risk. La Porte called at the appointed time, Bosca declares, and said he would take the risk, and that Bosca would get his policy in a few days.

La Porte's supposed confederate brought, March 21, a policy on the Excelsior Fire Lloyds of New-York, supposed to be at 46 Cedar Street. The policy, which is in evidence, is a formidable-looking document. On the outside is written "John Hegeman, attorney for underwriters." The policy purports to be issued by eleven underwriters. All the names are written in the same handwriting. None of the signatures is accompanied by an address. Bosca showed this alleged policy to his neighbor, who aroused his suspicions as to its validity. Then he went to 46 Cedar Street, the alleged headquarters of the Excelsior Fire Lloyds, only to find that such a concern was not known there. Bosca had paid $7.50 premium.

Banacci, a few days ago, was approached by the same man who delivered Bosca's policy. Banacci agreed to pay $3 premium for a policy for $200 in the Excelsior Fire Lloyds. La Porte brought the policy. Two detectives were in the place at the time and arrested La Porte. He was remanded Saturday to enable the detectives to find his supposed confederate. He was rearraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. La Porte said he lived at 156 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn. He declared that the Vanderbilt Fire Lloyds, while not yet organized, was being incorporated. His offices, he said, were at 56 and 58 Pine Street and 26 and 28 Cedar Street.

"I don't even know the name of the man who first called on Bosca and Banacci," said La Porte. "He simply came to me and asked me to examine into the risk in Bosca's case. I am positive that there is such a company as the Excelsior Fire Lloyds. I met him accidentally in Brooklyn the other day, and he asked me to deliver Banacci's policy, as he was too busy to go over to New-York."

Justice Voorhis sent La Porte to Police Headquarters, where his picture will be taken for the Rogues' Gallery. The Oak Street police claim that La Porte formerly operated from 303 Monroe Street.

Phillips (Andover) Alumni to Dine.

The New-York Association of Alumni of Phillips Academy, Andover, will dine at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow evening. Dr. Bancroft will welcome the boys and tell of the progress and promise of the academy. Speeches will be made by L. T. Chamberlain, G. P. Smith, and W. E. Park. Col. T. H. Tucker will present the portrait of Dr. Bancroft. The Phillips Glee Club will enliven the evening with songs. The committee in charge of the affair comprises Anson P. Atterbury, Anthony W. Dimock, Egbert Guernsey, R. Wayne Parker, and Frank Dale Warren.

Mr. Depew to Speak in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 31.—Chauncey M. Depew arrived here this evening, and to-morrow will deliver an address on "The Present, Its Dangers, and Its Possibilities" at the convocation of the University of Chicago. Mr. Depew is accompanied by his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., and the Misses Paulding and Miller of New-York City. In an interview Mr. Depew said it was altogether too early to predict who the next Republican nominee for President would be. He declined to discuss the prospects of the various candidates, or to express any choice.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—The Trowel Club, an organization of Masons, had its annual dinner at 11 West Twenty-second Street Friday night, in the rooms of the Craftsman's Club. Covers were laid for seventy-five, and Clark of West Twenty-third Street served. In The Times the dinner was inadvertently mentioned as a dinner of the Travelers' Club.

—William O'Hearn of 377 Broome Street reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that his brother-in-law, William J. Cleer, fifty-three years of age, a receiving clerk in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, at the dock, Duane Street and North River, has been missing since March 20.

—Because of inability to get food into his stomach, due to a broken neck, Edward Riggs died in Gouverneur Hospital early yesterday morning from exhaustion. He was sixty-five years old and lived at 319 Broome Street. He fell down stairs last Thursday.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in the Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—The Hamilton Club will give a complimentary dinner to the commanding officers of the First and Second Brigades Tuesday, April 9. This is in acknowledgment of their services rendered in Brooklyn during the strike. Mayor Schieren and the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends will be guests at the dinner.

—There were during the week ending Saturday 411 deaths in Brooklyn, the death rate being 19.8 in every 1,000 of the population. The chief causes of death were: Tubercular diseases, 64; pneumonia, 55; nephritis, 22; diphtheria, 21. There were 122 marriages and 386 births.

—The Law Enforcement League will hold a mass meeting in Plymouth Church tonight, when Dr. Abbott, the Rev. J. C. Carson, Col. A. S. Bacon, and others will make addresses.

—The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and it is expected that there will be a fight over the trolley ordinance adopted at the last meeting.

—The officers of the Fourteenth Regiment will give a complimentary dinner to Lieut. Col. Austin O. Crane at the Lincoln Club Wednesday evening next.

Guests of Senator Smith.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—United States Senator Murphy of Troy and ex-Mayor Hugh Grant of New-York were today guests of Senator James Smith of this city at his home in Washington Park.

RIBBONS.

This morning, we shall place on sale, in this Department, a quantity of high class Novelty Ribbons at one half their value.

They include Dresdens, Gaufre Taffetas, Checks, Stripes, etc. The original price was from 50 cents to 75 cents per yard, but for this sale we have marked them 33 cents.

These goods are not old styles, but this season's importations and most desirable.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Monday
April 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

POLITICS IN NEW-JERSEY

Democrats Preparing for Energetic Campaign Work This Fall.

OPPONENTS HAVE MUCH TO EXPLAIN

Need of Democratic Reorganization—Candidates for Governor—The State House Investigation Disclosures.

TRENTON, March 31.—The Democratic Party of New-Jersey is making preparations for an energetic campaign this Fall. While the Republicans are announcing candidates for Gubernatorial honors almost weekly, it is too early to predict who will be the Democratic candidate for Governor. As the situation is now, the preponderance of sentiment favors Congressman Johnston Cornish, with Senator William Daly as a possible second. There is a conservative element that believes the candidate should be one of the old-school Democrats, such as Mr. Runyon, Attorney General Stockton, or Supreme Court Judge Job Lippincott, but it is doubtful whether one of these could be induced to take the nomination.

The Democrats who went to Trenton to assist and confer with the handful of Democrats who represented the minority this year in both branches realize that there is necessity for a new organization all around. It is quite apparent that the old State Committee is in a no more energetic mood than it was last Fall, and it seems disposed to allow the campaign this year to go by default, which it certainly did in 1894. There seems to be no lack of interest expressed by the younger element of the Democratic Party, but the veterans seem apathetic. Senator William D. Daly, who was the leader of the minority in the New-Jersey Senate this year, said yesterday:

"The Democrats of New-Jersey are very much at sea for the lack of somebody to enthuse them and to bring them back to their party duty. I do not consider that it will be such a hopeless fight this year, and I think we will make a great mistake if we do not at once begin complete organization throughout New-Jersey and make an attempt to elect a Democratic Governor.

"I will admit that I could not suggest a good candidate for Governor at this stage of the proceedings, but I think he ought to be a young man, in touch with the masses and in sympathy with labor. I do not think that the Democrats who have suggested Congressman Cornish have made any mistake in presenting him to the consideration of the Democratic Party. I believe he would make a good candidate.

"The Republican Party has a great many things to explain to the people. The members seem to have been entirely oblivious to the fact that this Legislature was sent to Trenton to enact laws not for any particular party, but for the people. The Legislature was elected by Democratic votes, and the election returns showed that very plainly, but it has given the people nothing whatever. I do not know of any Legislature that has made such a dismal failure as the one now in existence.

The Republican Party seems to be overburdened with candidates, and before convention time comes there will be some trouble within the ranks of the G. O. P. There are now four authenticated booms afloat, namely, John W. Griggs of Passaic, Foster M. Voorhees of Union, John Kean, Jr., of Union, and Senator Maurice A. Rogers of Camden. There are at least eight other possibilities, which include Franklin Murphy, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Sheriff John J. Toffey of Hudson County, Sheriff Herman Lehlbach of Essex County, Gen. E. Burd Grubb of Burlington, William H. Corbin of Union, State Controller William S. Hancock of Mercer, ex-Congressman George E. Hires of Salem, and Senator Edward C. Stokes of Cumberland, now the President of the Senate.

It is generally supposed in Republican circles that ex-Senator John W. Griggs of Passaic is the favorite of Gen. Sewell and National Committeeman Garrett A. Hobart. Griggs, however, is not wearing well as a candidate. The Republican organizations of Essex County have already denounced him because of his connection a years ago with the enactment of the high license and local option law. It was the passage of this law that turned the political tide of Essex County and caused the Germans of that community to turn away from the Republican Party. Griggs made his State reputation because of his advocacy of that measure, and the saloon element has not forgotten it.

Foster M. Voorhees expects to ride into public favor on the tidal wave of popularity as the Chairman of the special inquisitorial committee of the Senate. He has announced that he will accept the nomination.

There are indications that the Senatorial investigation has run afoul of reefs and rocks, and there is information that next Friday's sitting will be the last. There is no explanation made why the investigation comes to such a sudden termination. It is not denied by the members of the committee that much pressure has been brought to bear on them both from Democratic and Republican sources. It is known that the very resolution under which it is acting was made so general in its provisions that the investigating committee could have gone into any county, city, or township to look for corruption, but it is obliged to stop even with half of the State House extravagances untouched. This will surprise many people of New-Jersey, because it was supposed that the committee was composed of such material that none of the political bosses of either party could control or influence it.

CHARLES STEVENSON DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Son of a Member of Parliament and a Cousin of the Novelist.

Charles Stevenson, the young Englishman who was taken from the Sturtevant House to the New-York Hospital Saturday night, suffering with pneumonia, died a few hours after his arrival there.

Mr. Stevenson was twenty-eight years old and son of Charles Stevenson, Member of Parliament for Newcastle, England. His father has represented Newcastle in Parliament for twenty-eight years, and the young man was a cousin to Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, who died in Samoa a short time ago.

Charles Stevenson was at one time the London correspondent for a Newcastle paper, and was well known in the best London society. He was over six feet in height, and was apparently in the best of health until two days before his death, when he was taken sick. For the last few years he has been traveling all over the globe, and nine months ago came to this city from the Leeward Islands. He went to live with W. B. Marsden, an old friend, at 22 Reypner Place, Jersey City Heights, and left there March 11, to board at the Sturtevant. In his pockets were found letters from his sister and mother, and one from E. W. Horning, a brother-in-law of A. Conan Doyle.

Mr. Marsden took charge of the body, and had it removed to his home in Jersey City. He has cabled to the young man's relatives in England to find what disposition is to be made of the body.

Funeral of Harriet Church Robinson.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Harriet Church Robinson, who died Friday at 10 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, were held yesterday in the New-York Presbyterian Church, and the body was taken to Troy for burial.

Mrs. Robinson was the wife of the Rev. Dr. Charles Seymour Robinson, the hymn writer and pastor of the New-York Presbyterian Church at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street and Seventh Avenue. She was the daughter of Nathaniel Church, a Troy merchant. A daughter is the wife of the Rev. Franklin Gaylord, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont.

Prof. Dicki in Chickering Hall.

Prof. Samuel Dicki of Albion, Mich., Secretary of the National Prohibition Party, delivered a temperance lecture yesterday afternoon before the American Temperance Union in Chickering Hall.

FLOWERS TO BE MUCH CHEAPER

To be Thrown On the Market by Growers Who Will Save the Percentages to Commission Men—A Glass Exchange.

The commission men who find a market for the cut flowers brought to this city by the New-Jersey growers are to have a new enemy to do battle with after Easter Sunday.

The largest growers of roses in Orange County, N. J., which is one of the best producing rose sections in the vicinity of New-York, have organized an association which will give the commission men more trouble than they have ever known before.

The association is negotiating for the lease of a big hall in the vicinity of Twenty-fifth Street and Broadway, and when the arrangement is completed a big house of glass, resembling a hothouse, will be built.

The growers complain that they have had to pay from 25 to 40 per cent. commission to the commission men; that between 200,000 and 300,000 roses are thrown away every day because the commission men will not sell their roses unless they can get a big price for them, and that in this way they—the growers—lose a lot of money.

The association, the members of which now work in connection with the commission men, will employ men to sell their flowers to the retail florists, thereby saving the percentage to the commission men.

"The association will throw flowers on the market at such prices," a prominent uptown florist said yesterday, "that more than ever will be used in this city. Every one will be able to afford to have floral decorations."

The commission men, of whom there are about seven in the up-town district, handle $10,000 worth of flowers a day.

J. Fleischman, the Hoffman House florist, has declined a large salary to manage the new concern.

Among the growers who are interested in the new association are Fleischman of Summit, Asmus of Hoboken, Noe of Summit, Slaughter of Madison, and Nash of Madison. The Flower Exchange will be opened during the week following Easter Sunday.

AN OLD SEA CAPTAIN'S SUICIDE

Made Temporarily Insane by the Illness of His Children.

CAPE MAY, N. J., March 31.—The body of Capt. Wilson Ross of Green Creek, nine miles north of here, was found in a barn near his home yesterday, where he had committed suicide by hanging. He was one of the wealthiest and best-known retired sea Captains and farmers in this county, and was over seventy years old.

Much sickness in his family is believed to have made him temporarily insane when he committed the act. His son's brain has been so affected by a spell of brain fever as to make it necessary to have a constant watcher by his side. In an adjoining room a daughter lies ill with a broken hip, the result of a fall while skating this Winter.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Berg's Recital.—Miss Lillie Berg of 58 West Fifty-seventh Street will give the second of her pupils' recitals this afternoon from 4 to 7 o'clock. The complete programme is as follows:

Duet, "Regata Veneziana".....Rossini
Miss Minnie Friedman and Miss Edith Lauterbach.
Soprano aria, "Page's Song," (" Romeo et Juliette").....Gounod
Miss Bessie Wakeman.
Baritone aria, "Eri tu," (" Ballo in Maschera").....Verdi
Mr. Henry Holt.
Soprano songs:
"Viens, mon Vien Aime"....Chaminade
"Toujours et Toi".....Tschaikowsky
Miss Minnie Friedman.
Soprano aria, "Plus Grand," (" Reine de Saba").....Gounod
Mrs. Adele Beckman.
Contralto songs:
"Chant Hindou".....Bemberg
"A Song of Loves".....Jennie Black
Miss May Rankin.
Duet, "Aida".....Verdi
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach and Miss Minnie Friedman.
Baritone songs:
"Mandolinata".....Gounod
"The Wild Winds".....Tito Mattei
Mr. Henry Holt.
Soprano aria, Senta's ballad from "The Flying Dutchman".....Wagner
Mrs. Edward Lauterbach.
Mezzo soprano:
Ave Maria, (" Cavaleria Rusticana").....Mascagni
"A Valentine".....Mary Knight Wood
Miss Elizabeth W. Brown.
Soprano: Berceuse.....Chaminade
Polacca, (" I Puritani").....Bellini
Miss Eloise Oates.
Sextet and chorus from the operetta, "King Rene's Daughter".....Smart
The Little Berg Glee Club.

—A Brooklyn Benefit.—The entertainment last week at Memorial Hall, in Brooklyn, for the benefit of the Home for Destitute Children was highly successful. Among the entertainers were Mrs. William B. Boorum, Miss Bertha Bucklin, Mrs. Skeffington Norton, Barclay Dunham, and B. Van Gerbig.

In the audience were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Betts, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. George Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Calvin E. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Dickerman, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley Murray, Miss Helen Conant, Gen. and Mrs. Horatio C. King, the Misses King, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Sallie Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Rowe Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ide, Mrs. Milton Haxtun, the Misses Haxtun, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Wierum, Mrs. W. H. Lyon, Frederick B. Campbell, W. B. Boorum, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Ladd, Miss Gibb, and Ernest Abbott.

—Woman's Exchange Sale.—The rooms of the New-York Exchange for Woman's Work, 12 East Thirtieth Street, are most attractive at this season with the Easter stock that has just been opened. The articles displayed are both fancy and useful. There are many inexpensive articles which are pretty and new in design and suitable for Easter gifts. There are toilet sets, table covers, cushions, silk covers, old-fashioned bed spreads, rare old lace, and some silver spoons of quaint design. The work on sale belongs to women who are doing what they can to help themselves, and who in many cases are carrying heavy burdens. It is hoped that this will be remembered by the public, and that many may visit the rooms of the society and make their Easter purchases.

—Engagement Announced.—The engagement has just been made public of Miss Grace Madelon Randall, daughter of Samuel H Randall of this city, to J. Frank Frame of Boston. Mr. Frame is a member of several clubs in Boston. The wedding will take place in June.

—Miss Wickham's Readings.—Miss N. C. Wickham is to give a reading of "Tristan and Isolde" in the ballroom of the Waldorf next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Clothing for Sick Poor Children.

An organization of women, known as the Clothing Fund Association, has been formed in this city to supply clothing to sick poor children in the tenement districts this Summer. Its idea is to assist the Board of Health. The main office of the association is at 18 West Thirty-seventh Street, but after May 25 branch depots will be established at 309 Mulberry Street, 312 East Thirteenth Street, and 209 East Forty-second Street. Subscriptions of $2 are asked from persons wishing to join the association, and the money may be sent to the Treasurer, Miss Sarah Anson Hard, 49 Park Avenue.

The officers of the association are: President—Mrs. Eugene Kelly; Vice President—Mrs. William B. Boulton; Treasurer—Miss Sarah Anson Hard; Secretaries—The Misses Del Monte; Managers—Mrs. John G. Agar, Mrs. Melville Brown, Mrs. Henry B. Barnes, Miss E. W. Brown, Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Hugo De Fritsch, the Misses Gibert, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Theodore F. Havemeyer, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mrs. Billings P. Learned, Mrs. John Lawrence, Mrs. John Lowery, Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mrs. Del Monte, Mrs. John A. McCreery, Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Mrs. James T. Soutter, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Algernon Sullivan, Comtesse de Laugier-Villars, and Mrs. John Woodbury.

PRINCETON'S NEW EDITORS

Students Elected to Conduct the College Magazines.

THE MID-YEAR LIST OF HONOR MEN

Attempt to Establish a Military Course Given Up for This Year—The Faculty Not Favorable to It.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 31.—The great event of the last week in Princeton undergraduate circles was the election of new editorial boards of the two college publications, The Nassau Literary Magazine and The Daily Princetonian. The time-honored initiations of the newly-elected boards were held Thursday night. Those chosen to conduct The Nassau Literary Magazine for the coming year are: Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96, Academic, of New-York City, to be managing editor; associate editors—Laurance Foster Bower, '96, Academic, of Pennsylvania; Francis Charles McDonald, '96, Academic, of Pennsylvania; John James Moment, '96, Academic, of Ontario; Roland Sletor Morris, '96, Academic, of California, and David Potter, '96, Academic, of New-Jersey.

For The Daily Princetonian, the following men will constitute the Editorial Board for the year: Jacob Newton Beam, '96, Academic, of Pennsylvania, managing editor; associate editors—Philip Hudson Churchman, '96, Academic, of New-Jersey; Alfred L. P. Dennis, '96, Academic, of New-York City; James Johnson Elliott, '96, Academic, of Tennessee; John Randolph Graham, '96, Academic, of Virginia; Gordon Johnston, '96, Academic, of Alabama; James Dunn Small, '96, Academic, of Maryland; Henry Milton Beam, '97, Academic, of Pennsylvania: Augustine Minshall Hopper, '97, of Maryland; Frederick Nevins Jessup, '97, Academic, of Syria; William Headley Smith, '97, Academic, of New-Jersey; Robert Crew Wilkins, '97, Scientific, of Washington, D. C.; Paul Curtis Martin, '98, Academic, of Ohio, and Archer Colt Sinclair, '98, Scientific, of New-York City.

The men who gained honors at the mid-year examinations have just been announced. A noteworthy feature of the announcement is the large number of men who took honors in the senior class, there being 64 out of the 151 members of the academic department who reached first and second groups. This is the largest number taking honors for many years. The following men have made first general group in the academic department of the senior class: W. H. Butler of New-York, J. F. Crawford of Syria, D. W. Dexter of New-York, C. S. Foster of Pennsylvania, R. D. Hatch of New-York, A. Hayes, Jr., of Pennsylvania, F. D. Janvier of Delaware, R. S. Kennedy of Colorado, F. W. Lewis of Kansas, H. A. McNulty of New-Jersey, J. S. Newbold of Pennsylvania, Edwin M. Norris of Iowa, C. Payne of Pennsylvania, D. F. Platt of New-Jersey, R. E. Ross of Illinois, J. C. Sloane of Pennsylvania, E. T. Stewart of Pennsylvania, W. M. Urban of Pennsylvania, W. D. Ward of New-York, and Arthur R. Wells of Iowa. These represent the highest honors of the class. Those in the second general group are as follows: F. C. Bradner of New-York, D. Q. Brown of New-York, H. D. Carpenter of Massachusetts, R. H. Carter of Pennsylvania, C. B. Condit of New-Jersey, A. S. Cook of Pennsylvania, W. B. Cooke of West Virginia, S. G. Craig of Missouri, J. S. Crawford of Pennsylvania, W. R. Darby of New-Jersey, H. Dixon of New-Jersey, A. Dunn of Illinois, G. Fisher of Pennsylvania, J. R. Flemming of the District of Columbia, J. S. France of New-York, J. C. Harding of Illinois, R. P. Harris of New-Jersey, N. B. Harrison of New-Jersey, R. Z. Hartzler of Massachusetts, S. L. Haines of Indian Territory, P. G. Huston of Ohio, A. C. Imbrie of New-York, R. A. Inch of the District of Columbia, L. C. Kennedy of Pennsylvania, N. R. Lane of New-Jersey, V. H. Lukens of New-Jersey, S. R. McCormick of Illinois, A. R. McNitt of Pennsylvania, A. P. Nevin of Pennsylvania, A. L. North of Pennsylvania, E. R. Otherman of New-York, J. W. Park of Mississippi, T. Ross of Pennsylvania, W. J. Seymour of Pennsylvania, H. E. Shaw of New-Jersey, A. M. Sherman of New-Jersey, E. M. Sewall of New-York, J. C. Smith of New-Jersey, E. F. H. Sutton of New-York, F. C. Van Sellar of Illinois, A. L. Wadhams of Pennsylvania, D. M. F. Weeks of New-York, L. C. Woodruff of Connecticut, and R. L. Zabriskie of New-Jersey.

Of the Junior Class, the following men have been assigned to the First General Group: J. V. Beam of Pennsylvania, P. H. Churchman of New-Jersey, J. B. Cochran of New-Jersey, J. P. Erdman of New-Jersey, L. H. Gray of New-Jersey, E. B. Hodge of New-Jersey, W. L. Johnson of New-York, F. W. Loetscher of Iowa, A. H. Lybyer of Indiana, W. A. Mather of New-York, J. J. Moment of Ontario, M. C. Morgan of New-York, J. M. Trout of Delaware, H. Ure of New-Jersey, and E. S. Worcester of Vermont. Those assigned to the Second General Group of the Junior Academic class are as follows: F. O. Allen, Jr., of Pennsylvania; H. B. Armes of District of Columbia, E. H. Bishop of New-Jersey, C. B. Bostwick of New-York, C. O. Breoler of Pennsylvania, A. L. P. Dennis of New-York, W. F. Doty of District of Columbia, A. A. Doolittle of China, A. N. Easton of New-Jersey, C. M. Evans of Pennsylvania, E. W. Hamilton of New-York, A. T. Johnson of Pennsylvania, L. Kirkman of New-York, R. R. Knight of Kentucky, William E. Lampe of Maryland, R. M. McElroy of Missouri; W. D. McLean of District of Columbia, E. Mills of New-Jersey, J. L. Mills of New-York, W. H. Musser of Pennsylvania, J. L. Myers of New-Jersey, C. E. Patton of Pennsylvania, R. B. Perry of New-York, H. G. Pierce of New-York, S. C. Reese of Pennsylvania, F. S. Smithers, Jr., of New-York; W. F. M. Sowers of Ontario, S. R. Spriggs of New-York, F. Ward of New-York, G. H. Waters of New-York, and L. J. Wayave of New-York. In the junior scientific department, B. A., there are none in the first group, F. D. Parker being the only man in the second group. In the C. E. department of the junior class the men stand in the following order: First, Bush; second, L. S. Smith; third, Lyle; fourth, F. G. Stewart.

The attempt to establish a military course at Princeton has been given up, for the present year, at least. The committee appointed at the mass meeting of the college, March 20, has submitted its report. A petition which embodied the sentiment of the mass meeting and requesting that the Faculty make application to the War Department for the detailing of an officer to give instruction in military science and drill, was drawn up and presented to the Faculty at their regular meeting. The committee received assurance from President Patton that the matter will be carefully considered, that the Faculty is at present in communication with the War Department in regard to it, and that action will be taken in line with the best interests of the college. If the Faculty decides favorably in regard to the matter it will be laid before the Trustees at their regular meeting in June. As the Trustees have sole authority to take final action, nothing more can be done at this time. As it is known that the Faculty do not feel especially well disposed toward the movement, it is believed that the matter will probably be dropped.

JUDGE BILLINGS'S GIFT TO YALE.

Sketches of the Four Professors Recently Added to the Faculty.

NEW-HAVEN, March 31.—Yale University had a small-sized scare the past week. Five students went off on the yacht Frolic a week ago yesterday for a pleasure trip on the Sound. It wasn't just the time of the year to expect pleasant breezes over Long Island Sound, and when the young men failed to turn up at the time they said they would return, there was a great deal of uneasiness over their absence. Friday night last two of the five returned by rail to New-Haven. The remainder of the party arrived in town yesterday.

They had an eventful voyage from the time they left this city. They encountered storms and very high winds and seas, but said that at no time were they in any real danger. They originally intended to sail for Port Jefferson, but southwest winds forced them to make Greenport Harbor instead. They finally decided that it would be perilous to attempt to come back by boat, and they took the steamer Manhanset from Greenport to New-London, and thence came to this city by train. The five were A. J. Eggers, Pittsburg; Charles D. Chapman, San José, Cal.; A. F. Comiskey, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. H. Hunt, Hopewell, N. Y., and A. G. Ruggles, Washington, D. C., all of them juniors in the Sheffield Scientific Department of Yale.

The Treasurer of Yale University has received the sum of $70,000, which was bequeathed by the late Judge Edward C. Billings for the establishment of a fund to endow a professorship in English literature in the university. Judge Billings's tribute to his wife and to Yale in the section of the will which refers to this bequest is as follows: "In order that I may aid an institution of learning toward which I cherish an almost filial affection, and at the same time may establish a memorial which shall, with the blessing of Heaven, perpetually connect with the beneficence and elevating influence of instruction in literature the name and memory of one the tenderness and breadth of whose nature, combined with her sympathy with all that was surpassing in excellence and ennobling in letters, render such an association most fitting, my dearly beloved wife, I bequeath to the President and Fellows of Yale College the sum of $70,000, in trust, to invest and keep the same invested, and to apply the yearly income arising therefrom to pay the salary and provide support for a professor of Yale College, who shall instruct in English literature, upon the condition that he shall be known as 'the Emily Sanford Professor of English Literature.'" No one has yet been appointed to fill the professorship thus provided for.

Sketches of the four recent appointees to the Yale Faculty follow:

Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, Ph. D., was graduated from Columbia College in 1878. He studied abroad at the University of Leipsic, where he received the degree of Ph. D., and at the University of Berlin and at the College of France, from 1878 to 1881. From 1881 to 1884 he was assistant in Latin and instructor in Zeni at Columbia, and was then made Professor of Greek, Sanskrit, and Comparative Philology, which position he occupied at Columbia until accepting a similar one at Bryn Mawr College. Prof. Hopkins will continue the work begun by Prof. Whitney. He has contributed many important papers to the Oriental Society meetings.

Edward Gaylord Bourne, who was elected to a new Professorship of History in the Academical Department, with a view to the enlargement and extension of the work heretofore done by Prof. Wheeler, was born in 1861, and entered Yale when he was eighteen years of age. After completing his course he remained a year to pursue graduate studies. Then he was appointed instructor in mediaeval history and lecturer on political economy. In 1888 Mr. Bourne left Yale University to accept the position of instructor in history in Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. Two years later he was chosen to fill the chair of Haydn, Professor of History in the same university, a position which he has occupied ever since. Prof. Bourne has made a special study of the explorations made about the time of Columbus, particularly those undertaken by the Spanish and Portuguese, and is considered one of the best authorities in this country on the period. His writings have frequently appeared in The Yale Review, in the papers of the American Historical Association, and in other periodicals.

Carlton M. Lewis of New-York, who has been appointed instructor in English, is a graduate of the class of '86. He prepared for college at Berkeley School, and spent one year at Yale in graduate study. After leaving New-Haven he entered Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the New-York Bar in 1889, since which time he has practiced law and studied literature. Mr. Lewis is the son of Carlton T. Lewis, Yale, '53. In college, he was a Lit. man, perhaps the best poet of his time, and the composer of the class ode. Among the '86 men who have been on the Yale Faculty are F. G. Moore, C. A. Moore, J. C. Schwab, J. S. Dutcher, Carl Buck, and W. A. Adams.

Dr. Charles Sears Baldwin, who has been appointed instructor in rhetoric in the academical department, is a Columbia graduate of the class of '88. In 1891 he became a tutor at that college, and received the degree of Ph. D., in 1894. Since graduating Dr. Baldwin has also been an instructor in English at Barnard College. He will have entire supervision of the rhetorical work and conduct courses in theme writing. His work for the first year will be confined almost entirely to the sophomore class. Dr. Baldwin has been a contributor to "Modern Language" Notes, and has published a volume entitled the "Syntax of Mallory's Morte d'Arthur."

In four out of the last five years a Yale man has taken one of the two highest honors in the Union Theological Seminary of New-York City—1890, William A. Brown, '86, fellow; 1891, C. W. Goodrich, '86, alternate; 1892, E. L. Parsons, '89, alternate; 1893, J. W. Platner, '85, fellow.

It is definitely settled that the Law School, now situated in the County Court Building, will open in the new Law School Building, in Elm Street, near the campus, directly after the vacation, on April 11. The most serious inconvenience in the change of quarters comes from having to move the library, work on which began this week. No dedicatory services will occur at the beginning of the term, but possibly there will be some in the course of a few weeks, when everything becomes settled.

The Treasurer of the junior promenade committee has made his report on the last promenade. The total receipts were $7,218.98. Included in the receipts was the sale of the boxes, which amounted to $3,410. The total of expenses was $5,088.30, leaving a balance in the Treasury of $2,130.68. The receipts last year amounted to $6,612.85, and the expenses to $5,489.45. The gain in receipts is chiefly from individual subscriptions—last year a sum of $2,100 having been received from this source, and this year $3,030—an increase of $935.

The committee has decided to dispose of the surplus as follows: All class athletic debts will be paid, and a couple of hundred dollars left over for the extra expenses of the senior german. Of the remainder, $25 will be given to the Woolsey Memorial Statue Fund, $500 to the University Library, and the balance as loans to needy and deserving students in '96 and '95, S.

Numerous changes have lately been made in the course in the Psychological Laboratory, with a view to the introduction of a new line of study which will be opened to the undergraduates next year. For the last three years a regular laboratory course in experimental psychology has been offered to graduate students. This has now been perfected and made completely successful. Next year it will be open as a regular elective to the senior and junior classes. This is the first time, as far as is known, that regular laboratory practice in psychology has been introduced into college work anywhere. The subject of study will consist of a series of carefully-graded exercises in sight, hearing, mental time, &c., which will be performed by each student.

HARVARD STUDENTS HEAR MR. TREE

The Debates—Prof. Norton's Lectures—Faculty Conference Delayed.

CAMBRIDGE, March 31.—Herbert Beerbohm Tree addressed the Harvard students last Friday on "Some Aspects of the Stage." This lecture was under the auspices of the Harvard Press Association, and was similar in scope and purpose to that delivered by Henry Irving last year.

The lecturer spoke of the importance of developing the imaginative faculty, illustrating his views with many well-told anecdotes. He urged the establishment of a national theatre as necessary to the highest development of dramatic art. He spoke at length of the study of the drama and its importance in any liberal education.

An informal reception was given to Mr. Tree before the lecture. At his performance of Hamlet in the evening a number of seats were reserved for Harvard men.

Harvard men naturally feel elated over the victory of their debaters at Princeton last Wednesday. After six successive victories over Yale this victory alone was needed to establish Harvard's superiority in this important branch of college work. Nor is this continued success the result of chance. There are three vigorous debating societies at Harvard—the Harvard Union, the Wendell Phillips Club, and the Freshman Debating Club. The first two indulge in a friendly rivalry that does much toward maintaining a high standard. There is also a course in debating open to seniors.

The Freshman Debating Club will try to win its spurs at its meeting with the Yale freshmen on May 10. The contest will be held in New-Haven, and the question will be: "Resolved, That the President's Term Should Be Increased to Six Years, and That He Be Ineligible for Re-election." Harvard has the affirmative. Trial debates to choose the speakers will be held April 8 and 10.

Prof. Charles Eliot Norton is delivering a series of lectures on Dante, each of which fills Sanders Theatre to its full seating capacity. The reputation of the lecturer, combined with his thorough knowledge of his favorite poet, has made these lectures the most noteworthy of the year.

An apparently trivial event has caused the postponement, if not the abandonment, of what promised to be an important series of meetings between representatives of the Faculty and of the students. Prof. de Sumichrast had completed plans for this series of "college conferences," designed to promote a friendly understanding between the professors and students. The correspondent of a Boston paper likened the plan to the Amherst Senate, and suggested football as a possible subject for discussion. Upon this Prof. de Sumichrast charged that the entire spirit and scope of the conferences had been misrepresented, and refused, in view of the misleading statements that had got abroad, to call any conference whatever. The result is that the "friendly understanding" is further off than ever.

The Harvard Chess Club played a team match with the Boston Chess Club last week, and was defeated by the score of 7 to 4.

The University Glee Club has just been considerably reduced in numbers, and now begins to assume a permanent make-up. The programme for this Spring will consist almost entirely of new pieces. D. C. Greene, '95, and I. S. Adams, '96, will be the soloists.

The first concert will be given at the University Club, Boston, April 6, by the members of the Fall club. The following men are at present singing on the club:

First Tenors—J. C. Greene, Jr., '95; G. E. Hills, '97; A. M. Kales, '96; N. C. Metcalf, '96; F. D. Sawin, Sp.; S. P. White, '95; H. M. Woodruff, '98.

Second Tenors—J. D. Greene, '96; T. M. Hastings, '98; W. D. Brookings, '95; R. C. Thomas, '95; D. J. Fales, '97; J. L. Valentine, '98; E. Darling, '97.

First Basses—J. A. Carpenter, '97; R. L. Scaife, '97; H. B. Fenno, '97; H. O. Hannum, Div.; R. P. Starkweather, Med.; E. W. Rich, '97; H. C. Taylor, '97; A. H. Gould, '96.

Second Basses—H. W. Howe, '97; W. H. Read, '95; E. B. Conant, '95; C. E. Sanders, L. S.; R. K. Fox, '96; E. H. Dwinell, '96.

CORNELL'S BUSY PROFESSORS.

Two to Take Some Rest Next Year—Literary Industry of the Faculty.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31.—Cornell's professors are allowed one year's absence in every seven years of service. Under this rule, Cornell will next year be deprived of two of her best-known professors, Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, head of the Department of Greek and Classical Philology, and Associate Professor Herbert Charles Elmer of the Latin Department. Prof. Wheeler goes to Athens, as Director of the American school which is maintained by a number of American colleges. The vacancy in the Department of Greek and Classical Philology caused by his absence will be filled by Dr. F. G. Allinson of Williams College. Dr. Allinson was graduated from Haverford College in 1874, with the degree of A. B., and a year later received the same degree from Harvard. In 1880 he obtained his doctorate from Johns Hopkins University, and since then has been engaged in teaching. For two years he was professor at Haverford, and since 1890 he has held his present position at Williams. Dr. Allinson is the author of a textbook on Greek composition, and is a frequent contributor to The American Journal of Philology.

Another new appointment for next year is that of Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft to be Assistant Professor of Chemistry. Dr. Bancroft is a Harvard man, and received the degree of A. B. from that university in 1888. After a year of graduate study at Harvard he went to Europe. His first year of study in Europe was spent at Strasburg, and after two years at Leipsic he received the degree of Ph. D. from the latter university. Since Dr. Bancroft's return to American he has been an assistant and an instructor at Harvard.

A number of new books which have been issued this year bear the names of Cornell professors on their title pages, and a number of others are in various stages of preparation. Among those already out may be mentioned Prof. Corson's "Aims of Literary Study," in which the author gives the conclusions which he has drawn from forty years of literary study. The book has already attracted much favorable notice. The English Department seems to have been especially active, for, besides Prof. Corson's book, Prof. James Morgan Hart is at work on a "Handbook of English Composition," a work of modest pretensions, which is designed to meet the demand for more practical instruction in English. The first three parts of the work, which makes a book of about 300 pages, have been issued in an advance edition, for the use of the classes in English at Cornell. The completed work will be out in about a month. Prof. Hart announces that he will soon issue a revised edition of his father's well-known "Handbook of Rhetoric," which is used as a textbook in many preparatory schools. Prof. Hart has also recently edited De Quincey's essays on Joan of Arc and "The English Mail Coach" for Holt's series of English readings. Assistant Prof. Oliver Farrar Emerson's new "History of the English Language," has already been accepted as the standard authority in many institutions. Prof. Emerson is now busy on an abridgement of the work for use in secondary schools. Instructor William Strunk, Jr., has just brought out an annotated edition of Macaulay's and Carlyle's essays on Samuel Johnson, in Holt's series of English readings. Prof Hart is engaged upon an edition of Goldsmith's "Present State of Polite Learning," for the same series, and Prof. Emerson is at work on an edition of Gibbon's essays.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler of the department of American history has been for some time engaged upon "The Literary History of the American Revolution." In connection with this work he has just published an interesting book under the title, "Three Men of Letters," which contains monographs on Bishop Berkeley and his American visit, a great college President, (Timothy Dwight,) and the "Literary Strivings" of Joel Barlow. The first of the three is a result of Prof. Tyler's work on his "History of American Literature During the Colonial Time," while the others are originally intended for the before-mentioned "Literary History of the American Revolution," but are excluded from this work, as the chief activity of Dwight and Barlow belongs to the period immediately following the Revolution. Prof. H. Morse Stephens has not yet issued the final volume of his "History of the French Revolution," of which two volumes have been out for some time. He is now engaged in the preparation of a volume on "The European Settlements in India from the Invasion of Alexander to the Present Time," and an essay on "Castlereagh and Canning, a Political Contrast." It is probable that the work involved in the publication of these two volumes will somewhat delay the completion of the "History of the French Revolution." Prof. Charles E. Bennett, who is the head of the Latin department, has just issued a Latin grammar which has found considerable favor.

In religion and philosophy, ex-President Andrew D. White's book to publish "The Warfare of Science," parts of which have appeared in periodicals from time to time. Dr. Charles Mellen Tyler, Professor of the History and Theory of Religions in the Sage School of Philosophy, expects soon to bring out a work entitled "Grounds of Religious Belief." Profs. J. E. Creighton and E. B. Titchener have jointly made a translation of Wundt's "Lectures on Human and Animal Psychology."

Prof. Charles Avery Collin of the Law School, besides acting as consulting editor of The New-York Law Review, is engaged on a new edition of the "Revised Statutes of New-York," and has projected other writing on legal topics. Prof. E. W. Huffcutt, who recently published, in connection with Prof. Woodruff, of Leland Stanford Junior University, "Cases on the American Law of Contracts," is now employed in writing a work on agency. Prof. H. B. Hutchins recently brought out an edition of "Williams on Real Property."

On scientific subjects, Dr. R. H. Thurston, Director of Sibley College of Engineering, has just published "The Animal as a Machine and a Prime Motor," and is now engaged in other writings in the line of his special work. Prof. J. H. Comstock's "Manual of Entomology" is just out, as is Prof. E. L. Nichols's "Laboratory Manual in Physics." Prof. H. S. Jacoby and Prof. Merriam of Lehigh University have published a work on bridge engineering, and Prof. F. P. Spalding, also of the College of Civil Engineering, has completed a text book on "Roads and Pavements." Prof. L. H. Bailey is the author of several recent monographs on special subjects in horticulture, and is editing a rural science series, to which Profs. Roberts and Watson and Instructor Lodeman will contribute. Prof. R. S. Tarr of the department of geology is working on two manuals of physical geography, one for college and the other for secondary schools.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE HAPPENINGS.

Consolidation of the McKim Fellowships—Prof. Whitney's Successor.

The establishment of the American School of Architecture at Rome has led to the consolidation of the two McKim Fellowships of $1,000 each at Columbia College into one of $2,000, with the condition attached that the winner shall remain two years abroad and shall spend ten months of this time in the school at Rome. Six months are to be actually spent in Rome itself, and the other four devoted to travel and study in Italy or Greece under the direction of the Secretary of the school. This change has been made in accordance with the wishes of the donor, C. F. McKim. The first competition under the new conditions will take place this Spring.

At a special meeting of the Yale Corporation held last week the university Chair of Sanscrit and Comparative Philology, vacated by the death of Prof. William Dwight Whitney, America's greatest philologist, was filled by the appointment of Prof. Edward Washburn Hopkins, a graduate of Columbia and Ph. D. at Leipsic in 1881, now Professor of Greek, Sanscrit, and Comparative Philology in Bryn Mawr College. He will assume his duties next September. Another Columbia graduate will be numbered among the instructors at Yale in the person of Dr. Charles Sears Baldwin, '88, as an instructor of rhetoric in the academical department.

The additions to the library from July 1, 1894, to Feb. 15, 1895, were 11,736 volumes. The number of volumes in the library at present is about 190,000. Dr. Archibald Alexander, formerly Professor of Philosophy at Columbia, has presented to the library a valuable collection of works on American history, which includes many scarce books relating to the Southern States. A gift of 616 volumes on the English drama and English literature has also been made by Prof. George E. Woodberry.

An innovation has been introduced in the eye clinic of the School of Medicine, which was brought about by the dispensary material no longer being sufficient to meet the illustrative demands in teaching the use of the ophthalmoscope and in diagnosis of various diseases. It is proposed to pay patients for coming to

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Advance in Prices Notwithstanding a Reaction.

THE SYNDICATE QUIETLY AT WORK

Indications of Improving Business and Returning Prosperity—The Speculative Movements of the Week.

MONDAY—A. M.

Early in the week the reaction in prices which the traders had been working for came, but it soon ran its course, and when the movement was over the declines were by no means serious. In the latter part of the week the advance was resumed, and on Saturday the market had again become buoyant.

To bring about the reaction the talk of gold exports was revived, but those who used it as a bear argument soon discovered that it had lost its power. The Belmont syndicate has been so successful in all its operations, having thus far accomplished everything it set out to do, that the Street has come to regard the possibilities of gold exports, notwithstanding the prevailing high rates of exchange, as very remote. In the meantime gold is on its way to this city from Europe. Mr. Morgan sailed for London on Wednesday, and since his departure a rumor has been current that he has a commission to dispose of a round lot of gilt-edge investment securities. According to the story, the amount to be negotiated is in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. Should the rumor prove to be correct, the operation would have a vast influence on the financial situation.

All the news of the week was of an encouraging character. Serious efforts are being made to adjust the difficulties in the coal trade, and it is quite within the range of possibilities that there may be a readjustment of the relations of several of the companies to each other. Railway earnings show marked improvement, both in gross and in net, and the mercantile agencies report general business to be increasing. There is a good demand for investment securities, not only on the Stock Exchange, but at the counters of banking houses. The volume of trading, both in stocks and in bonds, was larger than in any other week for a year or more.

The stocks most actively dealt in were Atchison, Jersey Central, Burlington, St. Paul, Northwestern, Rock Island, Louisville and Nashville, New-England, and Reading, and they were all higher on Saturday than on the previous week, notwithstanding the reaction. Atchison advanced on the approaching announcement of the plan for its reorganization, Jersey Central was up on the improved prospects of an adjustment of the coal trade difficulties, New-England on its increasing business and the near completion of its reorganization, and Reading on the belief that it will yet receive fair treatment in the coal output allotment. London was a fairly steady buyer of its specialties, and the general list, even during the reactionary period, showed a strong undertone.

There was the usual trading in the industrial group, Sugar being the most active stock and Distillers a fair second. The reorganization committee of the Distillers Company has received 341,000 shares of stock on deposit, out of 350,000 shares, in support of its plan of reorganization.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High- est.	Low- est.	Closing March 31, 1894.
American Cotton Oil	27¼	25½	31¾
American Cotton Oil pf	74	72	73¼
*American Sugar Refining	103⅞	98⅞	90
*Amer. Sugar Refining pf.	94½	94	88⅞
Amer. Tel & Cable Co	90½	90	85
*American Tobacco	94½	92¼	83⅜
American Tobacco pf	108¾	108¾	99½
Atchison, Top. & San. F.	7	5⅛	15½
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	⅝	1½
Baltimore & Ohio	50¼	54½	78½
*Bay State Gas	15⅞	12	5
Canada Southern	50⅝	49½	52¾
Canadian Pacific	39¾	38	69⅜
Cedar Falls & Minn	10	7½	17
Central Pacific	17⅜	17	17
Chesapeake & Ohio	18¾	17½	19¼
Chicago Gas	73	71	64½
Chi. & East Illinois pf	94½	93	..
Chi. & Northwestern	92¼	90⅝	109½
Chi. & Northwestern pf	138½	138½	141½
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	74½	72⅞	83⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38½	37¼	41
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	66	56⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	116¾	114¾	120⅝
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	65	63¾	70¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25½	25¼	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	7¾	6	9¼
Col., Hock. Val. & Toledo	27½	25¼	20⅜
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf	69¾	69½	66
Con. Gas Company	132	131½	136
Delaware & Hudson	130½	126⅝	138⅞
Del., Lack. & Western	164½	159⅜	165
Denver & Rio Grande	12¾	11¾	11⅝
Den. & Rio Grande pf	37¾	36	33⅜
Dis. & Cat. Feeding 1 cfts.	16½	14	27
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	99½	95	99
General Electric	37⅝	34⅞	42½
Great Northern pf	107	106	104
Green Bay & Winona t. r.	¾	½	6⅛
Green Bay & Win. pf. t. r.	1½	1½	..
Houston & Texas	1½	1½	..
Illinois Central	88	88	95
Iowa Central	8¼	7½	11¼
Iowa Central pf	24	22½	37½
Laclede Gas	26⅞	26¼	16
Laclede Gas pf	85	84½	68
Lake Erie & Western	17½	16⅝	17
Lake Erie & West. pf	74⅞	73	70
Lake Shore	138	136½	130¼
*Long Island Traction	7¼	5	..
Louisville & Nashville	52¾	51	52⅝
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	7¾	7	9½
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf	23¾	23½	32⅜
Manhattan Con	110¾	109	126⅜
*Metropolitan Traction	98	90¼	98¼
Michigan Central	92½	92½	..
Minn. & St. L., all as. pd.	27	27	..
M. & St. L. pf., all as. pd.	48¾	47	..
Missouri Pacific	24¾	22⅞	28⅞
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	7⅝	7	16⅜
Mis., Kan. & Texas pf	25⅞	24¾	26¾
Mobile & Ohio	17½	17	19
*National Lead Co	33⅝	31¼	38⅞
*National Lead Co. pf	85⅞	84¾	84½
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20
National Starch	9	6	..
National Starch 2d pf	20	20	..
New-Jersey Central	98¾	93½	115⅞
New-York Central	95⅞	94⅜	101⅜
N. Y. & N. E., all in. paid	38½	34⅜	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14	13½	16
N. Y., Lake Erie & West	19⅜	18¾	18½
N. Y., Lake Erie & W. pf	20	18	31
N. Y. Sus. & Western	13¼	12½	16
N. Y. Sus. & West. pf	38	34½	44¾
Norfolk & Western	2⅞	2½	7
Norfolk & Western pf	13⅝	13¼	24¼
North American	5¼	4½	5¼
Northern Pacific	4⅜	3⅝	6¼
Northern Pacific pf	17	16	23⅜
Ontario & Western	16⅞	16¼	17¼
Oregon Improvement	11⅞	11¼	17
Pacific Mail	23⅜	22¼	16½
Peoria & Eastern	3⅝	3½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans.	4⅜	4½	5½
Phil. & Reading	14½	11	21⅞
Pittsburg & West. pf	30	30	28½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	49	48	50⅜
Quicksilver	15¼	15¼	..
Quicksilver pf	4	4	..
Rome, Water. & Ogdens.	114⅜	114½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5½	4⅞	5½
St. Louis Southw. pf	10⅞	10⅜	10¼
St. Paul & Duluth	26	26	23½
St. Paul & Omaha	32¾	31½	40⅜
St. Paul & Omaha pf	105	104	115¾
Silver Bullion certs	65½	64¼	..
Southern Pacific	17⅞	17⅜	24
Southern Railway	12⅜	11⅝	..
Southern Railway pf	34⅜	32⅞	..
Tennessee Coal & Iron	16⅛	15½	10¼
Texas Pacific	10¾	9½	9⅞
Texas Pacific Land Tr	8½	8	9⅞
Tol., Ann Arbor & N. M.	3	2⅞	10¼
Union Pacific	11⅝	10⅞	22½
Union Pac., Den. & Gulf	4½	4	6⅜
U. S. Cordage	5⅞	5	..
U. S. Cordage pf	10	8	..
U. S. Cordage gtd	19½	17	..
United States Rubber	41¼	40	40½
United States Rubber pf	94⅝	93¾	88
*United States Leather	12¼	10⅜	..
*United States Leather pf	70¾	66⅜	..
Wabash	6⅞	6¼	7⅝
Wabash pf	14⅞	14¼	16⅞
Western Union Telegraph	89⅛	88¼	85½
*West. Union Beef	8	8	5⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12⅞	12	13
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	44	41⅝	40½
Wisconsin Central	4	3⅝	6½

*Unlisted.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $733,050. The banks now hold $13,413,450 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $2,128,300, an increase in specie of $458,500, a decrease in legal tenders of $2,393,300, a decrease in deposits of $4,807,000, and an increase in circulation of $529,300.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year.

	March 30, '95.	March 23, '95.	March 31, 94.
Loans	$482,524,100	$484,652,400	$443,798,700
Specie	65,578,900	66,120,400	100,184,200
Legal t'd'rs	73,894,600	76,287,900	120,352,000
Deposits	504,240,200	509,047,200	547,744,200
Circulation	12,895,600	12,366,300	11,214,100

The following shows the relation between the reserves and the liabilities:

	March 30, '95.	March 23, '95.	March 31, 94.
Specie	$65,578,900	$65,120,400	$100,184,200
Legal t'd'rs	73,894,600	76,287,900	120,352,000
Total reserve	$139,473,500	$141,408,300	$220,536,200
Reserve req'd ag't deposits	126,060,050	127,261,800	136,936,050
Excess reserve above legal requirements	$13,413,450	$14,146,500	$83,600,150

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this date for a series of years:

1895	$13,413,450	1890	$4,331,650
1894	83,600,150	1889	5,450,125
1893	10,663,075	1888	9,145,575
1892	18,017,950	1887	4,379,825
1891	8,442,050	1886	11,991,400

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was fairly active. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent., with the average about 2½ per cent.

Time money was not offered freely, but the demand was light. There was no inquiry for thirty days, and very little for sixty, borrowers supplying themselves in the call loan branch. Quotations were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, and 4@4½ per cent. for four to six months.

Commercial paper was in small demand. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety day's indorsed bills receivable, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for four months' commission house names and prime four months' single names, 5@5½ per cent. for prime six months', and 6@7 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £367,098 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 69.85, became 65.79. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 33,771,000f. in gold, and gained 287,000f. in silver.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

Foreign exchange was firm. The posted rates for sterling were advanced to $4.89½ for sixty-day bills and $4.90¼ for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88¼ for sixty-day bills, $4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾@$4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅜ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40½ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: New-Orleans—Commercial, 150 premium; bank, 100 discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10; telegraphic, 15. Chicago, 70@75c premium. Boston—10 discount. Savannam—Buying, par; selling, 150 premium; Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. St. Louis—60c premium. Cincinnati—75c premium.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66¾@67½ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 50¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 29¾d per ounce, but after the close of business on Saturday it was advanced to 30¼d.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $11,971,547, and the exports for the same period $29,709,320. The net exports, therefore, have been $17,757,773. The net exports to date in 1894 were $5,151,182; in 1893, $29,836,179, and in 1892, $7,043,112.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Sugar Refining.....3¾
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.....1⅝
Baltimore & Ohio.....5¼
Canadian Pacific.....2⅞
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.....1½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.....1½
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo.....2¼
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.....3¾
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1¾
Illinois Central.....1
Lake Erie & Western pf.....1⅞
Louisville & Nashville.....1⅞
M. & St. Louis pf, t. r., as. pd.....1¼
Mobile & Ohio.....1½
New-Jersey Central.....1⅝
New-York & New-England.....3¼
New-York, Lake Erie & Western.....1⅞
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.....2½
Peoria & Eastern.....¼
Philadelphia & Reading.....2⅜
St. Paul & Duluth.....1
Silver bullion certificates.....4
Union Pacific.....1¾
United States Cordage pf.....1½
United States Leather.....1⅞
United States Leather pf.....3⅛

DECLINED.

Bay State Gas.....2⅞
Chicago Gas.....1¼
Columbus & Hocking Coal.....1
Consolidated Gas.....1½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding ctfs.....1
General Electric.....1½
Iowa Central pf.....1
Metropolitan Traction.....7
Pittsburg & Western pf.....1
P., C. C. & St. Louis pf.....1
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....1

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé.....1⅞
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d A.....2½
Atlantic & Pacific 4s.....1⅞
Brooklyn Elevated 1st.....1⅝
B., C. R. & N. 1st.....1½
Chicago & Erie 1st.....5⅞
Colorado Midland 1st.....2½
Colorado Midland cn. 4s.....2⅜
Duluth & I. R. 1st.....1
Duluth, S. S. & A. 5s.....1
Erie 1st cn.....1
Erie 2d cn. certs.....2
Kansas Pacific con.....1¼
Kansas & Texas 2d.....3¼
Knoxville & Ohio 1st.....1½
Louis. & Nash., 1st, N. F. & S.....4
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942.....1
Northern Railway of California gen. 5s..1
Ohio Southern gen. 4s.....1¼
Oregon Improvement 1st.....1
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville 2d.....3
Reading 1st pf inc.....3⅝
Reading 2d pf. inc.....1¼
Reading 3d pf. inc.....1⅛
Reading gen. 4s.....2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d, cl. B.....1½
St. Paul & Duluth 2d.....1
Union Elevated 1st.....3
United States Cordage 1st.....3
Wisconsin Central 1st.....1¾

DECLINED.

Canada Southern 1st.....1
Chicago & Ind. C. 1st.....2
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ir. 1st.....1
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s.....1
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York 1st....1⅝
Green Bay cn.....1⅝
Northern Pacific 2d.....1
Northern Pacific 3d.....2
Northern Pacific & Montana 1st.....1
Wabash deb. bonds.....1¼

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Last week in the bond market was almost a repetition of the preceding one. In the speculative bonds one issue after another was taken hold of and advanced, and the week ended with nearly every bond on the list showing appreciable gains. In many issues the business done was larger than in many months.

Reading issues were all stronger, the cause of the strength being rumors indicating an adjustment of the difficulties of the company. Atchison securities were all extremely active, the 4s selling at the highest prices of the year, and closing at 68¼. This was on the semi-official announcement that the plan was entirely underwritten, and would be announced shortly. Now that the 4s have scored the advance they have, the holders are beginning to talk as if they were being unfairly treated in the proposed plan. Brooklyn Elevated securities have all been strong and active, on the continued good earnings shown by the company. The firsts sold as high as 95, against 80 in the beginning of the year.

The investment demand has been good. Institutions are buying more freely, and private investors are out in force. The demand is so large that the supply is getting exhausted.

Traction and gas bonds have been in somewhat better demand, some good buying orders having come into the market. The supply of any of the high-grade issues of these securities is, however, not extensive, and even limited buying orders readily advanced prices. The agitation now being made in regard to trolley companies is evidently instigated by the railroad companies with whom the trolley lines come into competition. They have seriously cut into the earnings of the steam roads. The talk in regard to the danger of a trolley line is not borne out by facts, except in one or two exceptional cases, like Brooklyn, where there evidently has been something radically wrong in the management of the companies. In the larger places, such as Buffalo, Columbus, Bridgeport, and Rochester, accidents are very rare, probably not as frequent in proportion to the number of passengers carried as under the old system of operation with horses.

Government bonds were steady, and showed fractional gains for the week. The new 4s sold as high as 121, 9 points over the price at which they were issued only a little over a month ago.

Great Northern securities have shown more strength than of late, but the bonds are selling at comparatively low prices compared with the standing of the company as demonstrated by the price of its stock. The 4s are still selling on a better basis than 7 per cent., while the 6 per cent. stock of the company sells in the neighborhood of 105.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ended Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended last Friday	$13,664,823
Corresponding week 1894	8,304,407
Since Jan. 1, 1895	134,276,089
Corresponding period 1894	111,502,463

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ended last Tuesday	$6,381,174
Corresponding week 1894	7,330,872
Since Jan. 1, 1895	81,819,746
Corresponding week 1894	87,634,741

Imports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$313,899
Corresponding week, 1894	203,752
Since Jan. 1, 1895	12,201,331
Corresponding period 1894	3,347,288

Exports of Specie.

Week ended last Friday	$813,113
Corresponding week 1894	788,800
Since Jan. 1, 1895	33,189,149
Corresponding period 1894	17,880,049

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
March 28, 1895	£37,729,950	.....
March 29, 1894	30,790,120	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

March 28, 1895	84,274,029	£49,580,894
March 29, 1894	69,130,000	50,824,000

BANK OF GERMANY.

March 28, 1895	38,830,042	15,860,158
March 29, 1894	30,411,430	14,421,570

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

March 28, 1895	17,893,000	13,661,000
March 29, 1894	10,262,000	16,257,000

NETHERLANDS.

March 28, 1895	4,349,000	7,097,000
March 29, 1894	4,329,000	7,079,000

BELGIUM.

March 28, 1895	3,514,000	1,757,000
March 29, 1894	3,155,333	1,577,000

SPAIN.

March 28, 1895	8,004,000	12,320,000
March 29, 1894	7,918,000	7,983,000
Total last week	£194,594,021	£100,276,052
Corresponding week 1894	155,995,883	96,142,237
Week ending March 21, 1895	194,816,856	100,210,222
Corresponding week 1894	157,590,568	96,684,150

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, March 30.—There has been a better feeling in the local market, and a fair trade has been done. Little news of influence developed, and while there are no great changes in prices to report the tone has been firm.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
*Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
*Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	100	..
Albany Cold Stor. & Ware. Co	100	131
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	110	115
Albany Railroad stock	116	..
*Albany Railroad 1. cn. 5s	105½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	118	120
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company	58	65
Commercial Insurance Co	100	..
Commercial Union Telegraph Co.	95	100
Consolidated Car-Heating Co	40	45
First National Bank	163	165½
Hudson River Telephone Co	42	45
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	30	35
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	185	190
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	130½	138
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	120
New-York Air Brake Company	3½	6½
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	60	80
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mill 6s, 1945	100	..
Ulster & Delaware R. R.	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga 6s, 1922	100	..
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	101	..
*Union Ry Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104¾	105
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	112½	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtg.	111	112
*Westchester Elec. R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	100	101
Westcott Express Co. com	20	30
Westcott Express Co. pf	100	110

TROY SECURITIES.

Central National Bank	115	120
Citizens' Steamboat Co	..	225
Manufacturers' National Bank	210	220
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	140	170
Mutual National Bank	175	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	..	100
National Bank of Cohoes	..	130
National Bank of West Troy	..	125
Troy City National Bank	152½	160
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	105	..
Troy Gas Co	125	125½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114½	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	106	..
Troy Railroad Co	80	81
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Union National Bank	115½	..
United National Bank	205	..
United Shirt & Col. Co. 6s, 1895	100	..
Walter A. Wood & Co	..	52
West Troy Water Works 6s	..	100

*And accrued interest.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending March 30	$493,411,838
Balance for week ending March 30	30,415,223
Clearings for week ending March 23	524,582,842
Balance for week ending March 23	31,108,528
Clearings for week ending March 16	516,996,154
Balance for week ending March 16	33,302,461
Clearings for week ending March 9	504,206,450
Balance for week ending March 9	33,979,971
Clearings for week ending March 2	531,685,217
Balance for week ending March 2	38,141,192
*Clearings for week ending Feb. 23	886,582,390
*Balance for week ending Feb. 23	25,590,060

*For five days.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, March 30.—The local stock market remains in much the same condition as last week. There is considerable inquiry in investment stocks, and little disposition to sell. The bank stock list is quiet, and few sales have taken place. Commercial National has sold at 48½, and a sale of National Exchange is reported at 102. The insurance stocks are neglected, and, though strong, show little change in prices. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is in growing demand, and has sold at 80, ex dividend, during the past week. Providence Gas is quiet, with no quoted sales.

In the local money market rates are quoted 5 to 6 per cent. for commercial paper, although perhaps the latter rate is exceptional. Call loans between banks continue at 3 per cent., and loans on cotton are made at 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	48	..
Atlantic	31	36
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	61	..
Commercial	47½	49
Eagle	55	..
Fifth	..	50
First	109	115
Fourth	116	..
Globe	53	..
High Street	99	..
Jackson	21¼	..
Lime Rock	16	..
Manufacturers'	87	..
Merchants'	59¼	..
Mechanics'	..	62½
National Exchange	*100	..
National North America	41½	43½
National Commerce	47	49
Old	113	117
Phenix	72	75
Rhode Island	..	25
*Roger Williams	64	..
Second	125	130
Third	..	95
Traders'	39	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	..

TRUST COMPANIES.

Industrial	100	100½
Mercantile	30	..
Union Trust Company	50	..

RAILROADS.

Boston & Providence	255	..
*N. Y., N. H. & H.	196½	199½
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. bonds	139	..
Pawtuxet Valley	145	..
Providence and Springfield	..	105
*Providence & Worcester	249½	253
Providence, Warren & B.	118	..

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

*American Screw	187½	197½
American Supply	..	70
Arnngton & Sims	..	50
*Gorham Manufacturing pf	112½	117
Nicholson File	54½	60
Nat'l & Prov. Wors. pf	100	103
Nat'l & Prov. Wors. 6s	100	..
Pawtucket Haircloth	35	..
R. I. Perkins H.-S.	95	99
R. I. Perkins, H.-S. pf	107	110½

INSURANCE.

Equitable	47	50
Merchants'	48	50
Prov. Washington	42	47

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

*Narragansett Electric	79½	81
*Providence Gas	81	83
Pawtucket Gas	80¾	..
*Providence Telephone	90	..
Rhode Island Electric Protect	120	130

MISCELLANEOUS.

Continental Steamboat	..	70
Providence & Stonington S. S.	149¾	..
Rhode Island Safe Deposit	..	90

*Ex dividend.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, March 31.—Discount during the past week was quoted at 1 for three months and 1¼ for thirty days. Foreign and colonial gold continues to flow in. There were no exports of silver. Prices were the firmest of the week on the announcement of the Chino-Japanese armistice. Business on the Stock Exchange was quiet. Foreign Government securities suffer on account of the vague political uneasiness that exists. Consols have risen ¼. American railway securities show a decided improvement, and it is the concensus of opinion that this change for the better will prove more permanent than that shown in recent movements. The advances for the week in American railway securities were as follows: Atchison "A" bonds, 2¾; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Atchison shares, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Norfolk and Western ordinary, and Union Pacific, 1⅜ each; New-York, Lake Erie and Western ordinary, 1¼; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, 1; Denver and Rio Grande common and Illinois Central, ⅞ each; Central Pacific, ½; Wabash ordinary, ¼; do, preferred, ¼.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

—Winslow, Lanier & Co., Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

April Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual interest and dividends payable in Boston in April aggregate $10,556,348, being made up as follows: Bank dividends, $1,301,500; interest on city and United States bonds, $2,640,168; interest on railroad bonds, $2,407,882; interest on miscellaneous bonds, $244,615; railroad dividends, $1,462,477; miscellaneous dividends, $2,449,706.

Of the sixty banks within the limits of the city, three pay 6 per cent. semi-annually, (one 3 per cent. quarterly,) three 4 per cent., two 3½ per cent., fifteen 3 per cent., three 2½ per cent., thirty 2 per cent., one 1½ per cent., two pass, and one is a new bank. The changes in bank dividends for the six months are as follows: Winthrop increases from 2 to 2½ per cent, the Boston National reduces from 2½ to 2 per cent., Hide and Leather from 2½ to 2, New-England from 3½ to 3, Peoples' from 4 to 3, Revere from 2 to 1½, Shawmut from 3 to 2, State from 3 to 2, and Washington from 2½ to 2. The City resumes, after passing in October last.

Thomas Mott's Residence Burned.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., March 31.—The residence of Thomas Mott, on Sands Point, overlooking Hempstead Harbor, was burned about 11 o'clock this morning. The fire is believed to have been caused by a defective flue. It was discovered by Mr. Mott, who was standing on the lawn talking to Robert Boyle, who manages his farm. Mr. Mott and Doyle rushed into the house with water pails, but the flames had gained such headway that they were forced to retreat without making any effort to extinguish the fire.

Neighbors gathered an and alarm of fire was sent to this place by telephone. When the first engine arrived the house was nearly burned to the ground. The neighbors succeeded in saving the furniture on the first floor, but the contents of the upper stories were burned, including the personal effects of Mr. Mott and his wife and two daughters.

Mr. Mott owns another house, and the articles saved from the fire were moved into it. The neighbors contributed beds and some other necessary things. The loss is estimated at $10,000, and is covered by insurance.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 31.—8 P. M.—Forcast for Monday:

NEW-ENGLAND—Fair in the morning, rain during the afternoon or night, north to east winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE—Threatening weather and rain, east to south winds, slight changes in temperature.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA—Threatening weather and rain, south winds, slightly warmer in Southern Virginia. NORTH CAROLINA—Rain, with southerly winds, slightly warmer in northern portion. SOUTH CAROLINA—Showers, southerly winds. GEORGIA—Rain, followed by clearing weather, southerly winds, slightly warmer in northern portion. EASTERN FLORIDA—Fair in southern portion, local showers in northern portion, southerly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA—Rain, followed by fair weather, westerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI—Showers, followed by clearing weather, westerly winds, cooler in Mississippi Monday night. LOUISIANA—Generally fair Monday, with westerly winds, cooler in northern portion Monday night. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY—Showers, southerly winds, shifting to westerly, colder Monday night. WEST VIRGINIA—Rain, northeast winds, becoming variable, slightly colder. WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO—Threatening weather and rain, possibly snows on the lakes, easterly winds, slightly colder in Southern Ohio. INDIANA and ILLINOIS—Threatening weather and rain, variable winds, colder in southern portions. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN—Local snows, easterly winds, slight changes in temperature. WISCONSIN—Light rain or snow, northerly winds, becoming variable, warmer in northern portion. MISSOURI—Rain, followed by clearing weather, colder, northerly winds. IOWA—Rain, possibly light sonw in northern portion, followed by clearing weather, northerly winds, slightly warmer in Northern Iowa Monday evening. KANSAS—Fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion in the early morning, colder in eastern portion, northerly winds. EASTERN TEXAS—Fair, northerly winds, colder Monday evening. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY—Fair and colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS—Fair, except local showers in northeast portion, northwest winds, colder Monday night. SOUTH DAKOTA—Clearing in the early morning, generally fair Monday, warmer, winds shifting to southerly. MINNESOTA—Generally fair Monday, slightly warmer, east to south winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Fair, southeast winds, warmer. MONTANA—Fair, easterly winds, warmer in eastern portion. COLORADO—Fair, preceded by local snows in the early morning, warmer, northerly winds, shifting to southerly. NEBRASKA—Showers in the early morning, followed by fair weather, northerly winds, slightly warmer Monday evening.

The barometer has fallen in the Central Valleys, the lake regions, New-England, and the Middle Atlantic States. It has risen at Central and Southern Rocky Mountain stations. An extended area of low pressure is central over Missouri, attended by rain from the Gulf coast northward over the lake regions, and rain and snow in the Northwest. It is colder in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. It is slightly warmer in the lower lake region, New-England, Lower Mississippi Valley, New-England, extreme Northwest. The indications are that threatening weather and rain will prevail in the Northern States and in the Southern States east of the Mississippi. The weather will clear in the Southwest, with colder northerly winds.

THE COMING ORANGE ELECTION

Disgust

A BIG FIRE IN IRVINGTON

The Newark Fire Department Called on to Quench the Flames.

NEWARK, N. J., March 31.—One factory was destroyed and four others damaged by a fire at Irvington to-day. The loss will be about $40,000. There is no fire department in Irvington, which is a small village a few miles from the city. When the flames threatened to spread and do many times the amount of damage they afterward did, help was asked of this city, and an engine and tender went to the scene. Through the efforts of the Newark firemen the flames were confined to the factory in which they started, and to those portions of the adjoining factories which were nearest the burning building.

The fire started in Oscar Weimer's saddlery factory. This was a two-story frame structure, 150 feet long and almost half as deep. The fire started about 2 o'clock, how, it is not known. When at its height a barrel containing some explosive material exploded. There was a big crowd close to the building when the explosion occurred, but, fortunately, the force of the explosion was upward and the roof for a large space was thrown into the air. This kept the crowd back.

To the right of the Weimer factory was that of the Mergott Manufacturing Company. This building suffered to the extent of $3,000. On the left of the Weimer building was that of Pierson & Noble. Two thousand five hundred dollars' loss was suffered by the firm. The works of Gloriod & Woolsen, silver-smelting smiths, were damaged about $2,000. The Weimer loss on building and contents is estimated at over $40,000. On this there was an insurance of $21,000. The other losses are fully covered by insurance.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 6 will close promptly in all cases, at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamship Breakwater, from New-York same day.

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Trave, via Southampton and Bremen; at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Morgan, from New-York same day.

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Berlin"); at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Ireland, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Adriatic"); at 9 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 1 PM for Barbados direct and for Demerara, per steamship Wanderer, per steamship Hubert, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hubert"); at 1 PM for Gonaives, St. Marc, Port de Paix, Cape Haiti, and Miragoane, per steamship Geo. W. Clyde, at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Tordenskjold, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Columbia, from Mobile; at *3 PM for Belize, per steamship Espana, from Mobile.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, per steamship Curityba, for Carnaca, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas.")

FRIDAY.—At *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Croix and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbadoes, per steamship Trinidad; for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, per steamship Curityba, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Vigilancia"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam"); at 11 AM for La Plata Countries and Paraguay, per steamship Manitoba; at 11 AM (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Auranla, via Queenstown; at 1 PM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 3:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe), New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Arawa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March *31 at 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Auranla with British mails for Australia); Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 31 and up to April *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April *15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan (specially addressed only) per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 6:30 PM for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., March 29, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

DECIDE

now if you contemplate going abroad this Summer. Otherwise you must be content with such accommodation as may be left on transatlantic steamers.

Thos. Cook & Son

will attend to all this for you. Rates quoted and itinerary supplied for European travel on application without charge.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf.....Sat., April 6, M.
LA NORMANDIE, Foirol.....Sat., April 13, 8 A.M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon.....Sat., April 20, M.
Steamer La Touraine will make an extra sailing from New-York to Havre Wednesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

New-York to Alexandria, Egypt, via Paris, trip would 60 days. First-class, $160; second-class, $116. A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, April 6, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaarndam.....Saturday, April 13, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45 and upward; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, April 6.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 57 N. R., foot West 27th St.

A.—EUROPE.—Thirty excursions to Europe. Popular prices, $250 and up. Ocean tickets by all lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. "F." C. CLARK, Tourist Agt., 111 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. Official Ticket Agt., Pennsylvania and Erie R. R.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
PERU.....April 13, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....April 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....May 4, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....May 14, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..May 25, 3 P.M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

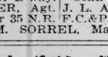
CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
SEMINOLE.....Tuesday, April 2
IROQUOIS.....Friday, April 5
CHEROKEE.....Monday, April 8
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. and P. Line via Jacks., Grt. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, via JAMES RIVER, Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 and 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.
Werra.....April 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..May 4, 2 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....May 18, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Ems.....June 1, 11 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward; II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $85 and $100.
Trave, Tu., Apr. 2, 9 A.M. Trave, Tu., Apr. 30, 9 A.M.
Havel, Tu., Apr. 9, 9 A.M. Ems, Sat., May 4, M.
Saale, Tu., Apr. 16, 9 A.M. Havel, Tu., May 7, 9 A.M.
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 23, 4 P.M. Saale, Tu., May 14, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Apr. 27, 11 AM Lahn, Tu., May 21, 4 PM.

SPRING SAILINGS, 1895.
Fulda, Sat., May 25 Spree, Tues., June 25
Trave, Tues., May 28 Ems, Sat., June 29
Kaiser W. II. Tu., June 4 Havel, Tues., July 2
Havel, Thurs., June 6 Trave, Sat., July 6
Saale, Tues., June 11 Saale Tues., July 9
Lahn, Tues., June 18 Lahn, Tues., July 16
Fulda, Sat., June 22 Fulda, Sat., July 20
NOTICE.
These steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. No transfer by tender.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
THE ONLY LINE maintaining a regular service to the European Continent with **Twin-Screw Steamers.**
New-York-Southampton-(London Paris)-Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Spring Sailings, Express Steamers.
F. Bismarck, Ap. 11, 11 AM Columbia, May 23, 11 AM
Columbia, Ap. 25, 11 AM F. Bism'ck, My. 30, 11 AM
Normannia, May 9, 11 AM Normannia, Je. 6, 11 A.M.
A. Victoria, My. 16, 9 AM A. Victoria, Je. 8, 9 A.M.
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**
Cruise to **NORWAY** and **NORTH CAPE**, also to **SPITSBERGEN**, by the **AUGUSTA VICTORIA** in **JUNE**, and the **NORMANNIA** in **JULY.**
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON (London—Paris.)
Berlin...April 3, 11 AM New-York..My. 1, 11 AM
New-York...April 10, 11 AM Paris.....May 8, 11 AM
Paris...April 17, 11 AM Berlin.....May 15, 11 AM
Berlin...April 24, 11 AM New-York, May 22, 11 AM

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK—ANTWERP.
Noordland..Ap. 3, 11 AM Westernland..May 1, M
Waesland..Ap. 10, 5 PM Noordland..May 8, noon
Friesland..Ap. 17, M Waesland..May 15, noon
Rhynland..Ap. 24, 4 PM Friesland, May 22, noon.
International Navigation Company.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
*Adriatic, April 3, noon. *Adriatic, May 1, 10 AM
*Teutonic, Ap. 10, 8:30 AM *Teutonic, May 8, 7 A.M.
Britannic, Ap. 17, 8 AM Britannic, May 15, 10 AM
*Majestic, Apr. 24, 7 AM. *Majestic, May 22, 3 PM.
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
From White Star Dock, foot of West 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers from $30, according to steamer. Steerage from New-York, $10. Prepaid tickets, $15. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 400 Walnut St. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Aurania, Apr. 6, 2 P. M. Etruria, Apr. 27, 8 A. M.
Umbria, Apr. 13, 8 A. M. Campania, May 4, M.
Lucania, Apr. 20, 1 P.M. Umbria, May 11, 8 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply to company's offices, 9 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

SAVANNAH LINE —Three times weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
J. HAGEMEYER, E.A. W. H. RHET, Gen. Agt.
S.F. & W.R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agt. J. L. ADAMS, G. E. A.
O.S.S.Co., N. Pier 35 N.R. F.C. & P.R.R., 353 B'way.
G. M. SORREL, Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d Street:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Albany 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:05 Night.—Except Sunday Night. For Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:04 A. M. and 3:38 P. M.—Daily, Except Sunday. To Pittsfield via Harlem Division.
Wagner palace cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413, 785 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., Lincoln Building, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St. and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N.Y., as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local for Buffalo.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Chicago.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time tables of local trains, parlor and sleeping car accommodations apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Pass. Agt. 9 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Jan. 20, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 7:45 A. M., St. Louis 3 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland and Toledo except Saturday.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor, and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor, and Dining Cars,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4:30, 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY. "Florida Express," 8:20 A. M., daily, Sleepers to Augusta, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and Tampa; 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Ashville, Hot Springs, Memphis, and New-Orleans, 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE, "Florida Special" for Jacksonville and St. Augustine, 4:30 P. M. week days; 9:00 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Tampa, St. Augustine, Macon, Charleston; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Tampa.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express, 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M., week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, Through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:01 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 3:20, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:01 night.
Ticket offices: Nos. 833, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Dec. 3, 1894.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, and Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 8:00 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M. 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 to Red Bank,) 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD.
4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.
For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sunday, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, 7:30, 9:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor car seats can be procured at 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 184 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 24 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
Stations foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.
7:00 A. M. daily for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West and principal local points, Dining Car to Suspension Bridge; Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all points in Southern Central; connections for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. and E. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman Parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFELD and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, for New-York to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, and Salamanca. Parlor car to Buffalo.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
6:30 P. M.—Buffalo Express. Arrives at Buffalo 6 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 429, 957 Broadway, 1,354 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 233 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE, ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., daily.
For CHICAGO, 12:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 4:30, (9:30 P. M. ex. Sun. (5:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
All trains run daily except 3:30 P. M.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A.M. daily, 1:30 P.M. ex. Sun.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5:00 PM daily.
All Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N.Y.; 338, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St.; C. R. R. of N. J. New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

$3 TO BOSTON. $2 TO WORCESTER.
Reductions to all points East and North.
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier (old number) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, 5:30 P. M. A fine orchestra on each steamer.
NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, &c.
STONINGTON LINE.—Inside route to Boston and the East. All fares reduced. Steamers leave New Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.
CATSKILL, HUDSON, & COXSACKIE BOATS will leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St. N. R., connecting at HUDSON with BOSTON AND ALBANY R. R. for all points East.
RAMSDELL LINE—STEAMERS
leave Pier 24, N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, & Newb'g; week days, 6 PM; Sun., 9 AM.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.
Leave — By Way of — Due
9:00 AM., Springfield & Worcester, 3:30 PM.
10:00 AM., ††New-London & Providence, 3:00 P.M.
10:03 AM., New-London & Providence, 4:30 PM.
11:00 AM., Springfield & Worcester, 5:30 PM.
1:00 PM., New-London & Providence, 7:30 PM.
3:00 PM., *New-London & Providence, 9:00 PM.
3:00 PM., *Willimantic & N.Y. & N.E., 9:00 P.M.
4:00 PM., *Springfield & Worcester, 10:00 PM.
5:00 PM., *New-London & Providence, 11:00 PM.
11:00 PM., *Springfield & Worcester, 6:15 AM.
12:00 PM., *New-London & Providence, 7:00 AM.
*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR APPRAISAL.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal under Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said court, to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the 13th day of April, 1895, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the County of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, or in an adjoining county, as Commissioners of Appraisal, to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of providing for the sanitary protection of the sources of the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be acquired or affected by these proceedings is situate in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, Westchester County, New-York, and is laid out and indicated on a certain map, dated December 18th, 1894, signed and certified by Michael T. Daly, Commissioner of Public Works, and George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, entitled "Department of Public Works, City of New-York; map of lands in the towns of Somers and Yorktown, County of Westchester and State of New-York, the use or condition of which dam or may injuriously affect the sources of the water supply of New-York City proposed to be taken or affected by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in providing for the sanitary protection of the water supply of said city, under the provisions of Chapter 189 of the Laws of 1893," which said map was filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County, on the 21st day of February, 1895, and a copy or duplicate thereof is now on file in the office of the Commissioner of Public Works of the City of New-York, at No. 31 Chambers Street, in said city.

The following is a description of the real estate sought to be taken or in which an interest is sought to be acquired: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of real estate in said towns which taken together constitute two tracts of which the following are the external boundary lines:

All those several and various lots, pieces, and parcels of land and real estate, as the term "real estate" is defined in said act, situate in the towns aforesaid, and which taken together form two tracts included within the following external boundary lines:

FIRST PIECE.

Beginning at a monument set in the ground marked D. P. W., on the southerly side of the property taken for Reservoir "A," thence (1) south 1 degree 46 minutes east 444.64 feet; thence (2) south 75 degrees 01 minute 30 seconds west 1,039.60 feet; thence (3) north 84 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds west 406.68 feet; thence (4) north 2 degrees 03 minutes 30 seconds west 581.25 feet; thence (5) north 77 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 1,040.40 feet; thence (6) north 25 degrees 37 minutes 30 seconds east 154.43 feet to the southerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence (7) still north 28 degrees 01 minutes west 287.41 feet to the easterly line of the road leading to Croton Lake; thence (62) still north 28 degrees 01 minute west, crossing said road, 143.80 feet; thence (63) north 61 degrees 31 minutes west 948.17 feet; thence (64) north 14 degrees 47 minutes west 509.00 feet; thence (65) north 35 degrees 28 minutes east 418.20 feet; thence (66) north 8 degrees 56 minutes west 1,459.80 feet; thence (67) north 61 degrees 54 minutes east 145.58 feet to the westerly line of the road leading to Peekskill; thence along the westerly line of said road the five following courses: (68) north 12 degrees 31 minutes west 98.00 feet; thence (69) north 28 degrees 18 minutes west 206.80 feet; thence (70) north 20 degrees 23 minutes west 298.55 feet; thence (71) north 29 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds west 40.81 feet; thence (72) north 18 degrees 57 minutes west 79.62 feet; thence (73) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 314.86 feet; thence (74) north 1 degree 48 minutes west 240.12 feet; thence (75) south 88 degrees 14 minutes west 315.60 feet to the place of beginning.

Containing two hundred and seventy-six and five hundredths and fifty-two one-thousandths (276.552) acres.

Intending to include all the real estate shown on said

SULKY ON ITS MERITS

True Popularity of Harness Racing in This State to be Tested.

EFFECTS OF THE GRAY RACING BILL

If the New Legislation Works Well the Whole Betting System May Have to Go—Flower City Stake.

Now that the racing bill has got fairly started on its course through the Legislature at Albany, the devotees of the turf, not only in this State but throughout the country, feel greatly encouraged. This Commonwealth, besides being the centre for running races, continues to play a prominent part in the light harness campaign, four of the nine weeks occupied by the Grand Circuit being assigned to tracks in this State for the coming season. For this reason the men who make their business with the sulky feel a special concern in the crisis through which both branches of turf sport are now passing.

From all sides there comes rejoicing that the attempt to place the licensing power in the hands of a small and by no means representative organization, created for no other purpose than to have control over the driving parks, has proved abortive. Since the proposed law has been amended so as to vest this supervisory authority in a commission to be appointed by Gov. Morton, the New-York State Trotting Board has no longer any excuse for existence, and is not likely to be heard from again.

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Besides the changes in the Percy-Gray bill that disarmed this self-constituted board before it had a chance to stir up dissension, there are so many other amendments to the original measure, as it came back from the Committee on Codes, that its own fathers would scarcely be able to recognize it. A high compliment is paid to the trotting associations, in that most of the prohibitory clauses are specially aimed at the evils and abuses which have sprung up on the running tracks.

Some of the provisions, however, will, if faithfully adhered to, work some needed reforms in both branches of turf sport. For example, one of the sections provides as follows: "No races are authorized, or shall be permitted, except during such periods, (April 15 to Nov. 15,) nor between sunset and sunrise." While the latter part of this mandate is designed to stop the contests by electric light, it will also have a salutary effect upon the managers of trotting meetings, who are prone to spin out the programme, so that the poolbox and the refreshment booth may have plenty of opportunity for business. Even in Indiana, the Grand Circuit it is no uncommon thing for those who have charge of the betting and other privileges to send an envoy to the judges with the request for such delay as may enable them to reap the full benefit from a big crowd. Sometimes the interested owner or driver sees the possibility of winning if the race can be prolonged and finished in one day.

It is within memory that a pacing class at the Hudson River Driving Park, Poughkeepsie, was decided in the dark, so that the judges had to come down on the track in order to see the horses as they passed the wire, and matches had to be used to aid the clerk in writing the summary. There is a long-established rule of the National Trotting Association that no heat shall be started when it is so dark that the gait of the horses cannot be plainly seen by the judges from the stand, but this is frequently a dead letter when some special interest is to be served by disregarding it. The time limit of the proposed law this State makes it a misdemeanor to go on even in the twilight, and the tedious feature of harness racing is not likely to survive under the new order of things. In all probability it was no little interest in running directly at these after-dark heats on the trotting turf, yet there is almost as much reason for reform in this particular as for outlawing the more modern abuse of utilizing electric lights for the gallopers.

An immediate result of a law which permits racing and forbids speculation on the result will be that some new and desirable blood will be infused into light-harness contests, especially in the metropolitan district. It is an open secret that some of the most admirable of the trotting horse hold aloof from any connection with the turf on account of their antipathy to the gambling feature.

Multi-millionaires like John D. Rockefeller, his brother William, and Robert Bonner, who take a prominent part in church affairs, are compelled to forego any active participation in harness racing because of the unsavory reputation which the betting adjunct has brought to the sport. While it is by no means likely that any one of these three noted patrons of the trotter will be induced to place his fast roadsters in training because public gambling is abolished, there is a younger and equally respectable element that can be secured for the asking. This wealthy set consists of those who have the same fondness for a speedy trotter that others have for a swift-sailing yacht, and would like to indulge their fancy without incurring the risk of defeat because some untoward influence had been brought to bear on the driver intrusted to pilot the animal to victory. Many a liberal owner has become disgusted with trotting because his trainer has proved false, and the discovery of a combination in which the poolbox interest dominated has helped to drive a very desirable class of horsemen out of the business.

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When the crack English jockey, Fred Archer, visited America, some ten years ago, he is said to have inquired of a noted reinsman if there were many "fixed events" in this country, "I don't mind telling you, but about all of them are fixed," was the reply which is reported to have reached the ears of the amazed questioner. This is, of course, an extravagant view of the situation, especially to-day, when the purses are so large that there is less inducement for dishonesty. For all that, there are many things that would not bear the light of day and for which the poolbox is directly responsible.

One of the best judgments out last season was the chestnut gelding Cobwebs, who had been picked up at auction for a small price by John Turl, a wealthy fancier of this city. He came out at Philadelphia in June, and gave a sample of his speed by winning a slow class with great ease, trotting the first heat in 2:16¼, and showing his ability to go much faster had it been necessary. A few weeks later Cobwebs joined the Grand Circuit at Detroit, and was well backed for the Merchants' and Manufacturers' purse. He failed to do anything in this engagement, but as it was on account of his distressed condition, there was no doubt about the merits of his defeat. On the last day of the meeting the gelding was so much improved that he landed the consolation purse in the event referred to, and the week following, at Cleveland, was equally successful in the 2:27 class. By this time, Cobwebs was looked upon as about invincible in the slow classes, and the experts agreed that his chances at Buffalo were as bright as they had been earlier in the circuit.

When the day of the race arrived, however, another trotter, J. M. D., sold for a longer price than Cobwebs in the first pools, and the experienced camp followers at once became suspicious. For two heats the faster horse chased the slower one to the wire, making so close a finish that to the uninitiated J. M. D. appeared to have more speed than the flier from New-York. In the third heat a new factor appeared in Rex Americus, who had been laid up, and came out fresh enough to break up the combination which had progressed so smoothly up to the deciding stage. Finding that the new-comer could defeat J. M. D., the latter, behind Cobwebs out loose and won the race, trotting the third heat nearly a second faster than he had forced the favorite out in, in the first two miles. Before the day was over, the truth leaked out, and the upsetting of such a neat little plan formed a subject of gossip during the remainder of the meeting at Buffalo.

The local press discussed it freely, and it must have come to the ears of the judges, but nothing was done to punish the offenders. The owner of Cobwebs was evidently left out of the scheme, and it now transpires that his experience in 1894 caused him to sell the trotter at auction in this city about a month ago.

The case of Mr. Turl is by no means an isolated one, and the trainer who looked after his horse is unfortunately not the only professional reinsman who is lured from the path of honesty by the temptations which surround the betting ring. These drivers who go astray are really the victims of the game to which they contribute, and by their own confession only a small part of the profits goes to them when the spoils are divided. The auction poolseller has to be taken into the secret, so that the order placing a large sum on one of these "fixed events" may be filled, and his opportunities for securing a goodly number of the tickets are frequently employed to an extent that proves costly to the plotters. If the arrangement is that the winner shall be the horse which on public form is the best one in the class, those outside of the combination find it about impossible to secure a pool on the favorite. All will be done away with under the existing legal condition of the trotting track in this State, and the reputable turfmen, as well as the breeders, are prepared to welcome the new régime.

In most of the States west of Ohio and Illinois the amount of money wagered on light-harness contests is small compared with what is staked through the Grand Circuit and other points in the East.

As a result the revenue from the sale of betting privileges in that section is light, and the associations are practically independent of an influence which has worked so much harm on the older tracks. If public confidence in trotting increases in New-York State under an anti-betting statute, and the gate receipts compensate for the loss of the percentage from the sale of pools, other States are pretty certain to follow the example. Once the parasite, which has threatened the life of a sport that of itself is eminently respectable and moral, has been cut off in one quarter, the whole system will be abolished. The racing season is so near at hand has, therefore, additional interest to every true lover of the turf, who is willing to patronize the sport for its own sake.

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The large support given to the purses opened in February by the Driving Club of New-York, encouraged the Rochester Association to revive the Flower City Stake, which has not been attempted since 1891. This event, which was at one time so popular, has not met with the same warm reception extended to the futurity classes at Fleetwood Park. The entries were so few that the once classical Flower City Stake has, for the second time in its history, been abandoned. The conditions called for a payment of 5 per cent., starting with $100, in order to secure a nomination, with four additional payments of a similar size up to the time of naming and starting a horse in the race, or a prize of $10,000. Since it failed to fill, the inference is that the small installment plan is what suits the horsemen nowadays, no matter if the tax on winners is 10 per cent. of the premium.

Four other classes on the forfeit plan were also offered by the Rochester Association, and two of these filled satisfactorily. This seems to indicate that while the big stables will visit some points of the Grand Circuit, the old established series will not have the monopoly of speed it once enjoyed. Given a few of the cracks drop out after the meeting at Cleveland, there will be a grand reunion of the winged host at this city during the last week in August.

PHOENIX CLUB'S EXHIBITION RIDE

A Big Crowd Enjoy the Exercises at Dickel's Academy.

The Phoenix Riding Club, which is composed of well-to-do Germans, gave its annual exhibition ride at Dickel's Riding Academy Saturday night. A large crowd of the members' friends was present, every seat in the balconies being occupied. The ring was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting, while blazing lights added to the brilliancy of the scene. There were nine equestrian events on the programme, in which the horses were ridden at various steps to the accompaniment of enlivening music.

Some of the spectators were Mr. and Mrs. W. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. C. Kroehle, Mrs. A. Reed, Miss May Lippe, Mrs. C. G. F. Wahle, Mr. and Mrs. John Tonnellé, Mrs. B. Souto, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walters, Mrs. Henry J. Lippe, Mrs. Carl Meyer, Dr. and Mrs. Messemer, Mrs. Martin Arnemann, Mrs. Emil Gabler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schmidt, Miss Alice Callwell, Charles Young, Miss Whiting, Dr. Rane, Charles Crouse, and Miss Emma Lawrence.

The entertainment commenced with evolutions, which were splendidly ridden by twenty-five members on spirited horses. Then followed an exciting jeu de barre, which was won by Martin Arnemann, and tandem jumping performed by John Kroder and Emil Gabler. Fancy school exhibitions were given by the horses Harold and Roxie, ridden respectively by their owners, Emil Gabler and Emil E. Gabler. Ten members mounted competed in a race, each carrying a handkerchief, which the contestants reaching the goal spilling the least water winning. It was won by Martin Arnemann. The prize was a pair of spurs.

The next event was tandem riding, and was skillfully performed by four teams, guided by John Kroder, F. W. Kroehle, H. J. Lippe, and E. E. Gabler. Next came manoeuvres by twelve members, who rode with all the dash and exactness of a cavalry troop. An exhibition of jumping followed, participated in by six riders, who took their mounts over the jumps in fearless style.

The programme concluded with the novel performance of Henry J. Lippe riding his bay stallion Cleveland Swell in the midst of burning colored lights and small pieces of fireworks placed on the tanbark. Besides those already mentioned, the other members who participated were A. C. Behrens, H. Clemm, G. Engelke, John O. Erckens, Paul Gadebusch, F. Huppe, Hugo Jaburg, August Kitz, Jacob Leeser, F. Leinloss, W. Menkhoff, Carl Meyer, Manuel Porro, E. Schnoesenberg, George Schoen, L. V. Schwanenfluegel, Theodore Thorer, Carl Tilenius, and C. G. F. Wahle. Riding Master John Wahl commanded.

After the exhibition the members enjoyed a supper at the Arion Club.

CORNELL'S CREW AT HENLEY.

Courtney Still Silent as to His Make-up—Contests at Home.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31.—The $7,000 that was quickly subscribed in response to the call of the Athletic Committee has convinced that body that the sum necessary to send the Cornell crew to England can be raised, and the crew will sail from New-York May 29, on the steamer Paris. This will give the men over a month in which to get acclimated, and to train on the other side for their great contest at Henley. A new shell will be ordered for this crew, and it will probably be constructed of paper, as Cornell's experience with aluminium has not shown it to be superior to the material it was intended to supplant. The greatest trouble with the aluminium shell has been its tendency to warp under changes in temperature.

The certainty that a crew will be sent to England has acted as a stimulus to the crew candidates, and they are working harder than ever. No division of the candidates has been made yet, so there is no indication as to which men will be picked for the Henley crew, but it is naturally supposed that this crew will be composed of lightweights, who will be trained to row a quick stroke. Coach Courtney is perfectly silent on the subject, and will give no intimations until his mind is made up.

Considerable anxiety is expressed among the crew men as to the outdoor practice. Lake Cayuga is still ice-locked, and there is some ice on the inlet, where the boathouse is situated. The crews were out for the first time last Saturday, but the cold and stormy weather during the last few days has made regular outdoor practice impossible. It is hoped that the ice may disappear soon.

The outcome of the race on this side of the Atlantic between Columbia, University of Pennsylvania, and Cornell is considered extremely doubtful by the Cornell rowing authorities. Under ordinary circumstances they would feel confident of a victory for Cornell, but the departure of the Henley crew at the end of May will leave the other two crews for the month before their race—the most critical period of their training—without the services of Coach Courtney. In former years Courtney's skill in rigging a boat, his careful criticism of the most minute faults of the men, and his ability to train his men to a fine point without permitting them to get overtrained have been small factors in Cornell's successes. His place will be taken by F. R. White, '95, L. S., who is himself an oarsman and football player, and who has been assisting Courtney throughout the season. He has the complete confidence of the coach, and will probably fill the position better than any other man.

The freshman crew will probably be heavier than usual this season, and contains some men of exceptionally fine form and build. From the present outlook it will require an unusually good eight to defeat this crew, and as Pennsylvania has not had a freshman crew in several years, the advantage should be with Cornell.

SALES OF REALTY TO-DAY

The following sales of real estate are scheduled to take place to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, 1,881 to 1,885 Second Avenue, west side, beginning at the northerly corner of Ninety-seventh Street, three five-story brick tenements, with stores, the corner 24.11, the next 25, and the next 25.6 feet by 100. Due on judgments, on 1,881, $20,775; on each of the others, $17,540.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sales, three actions, Donald McLean, referee, 431, 434, and 435 Central Park West, the first being the northerly corner of One Hundred and Third Street, three five-story brick flats; 431 is 27.5 by 100, the others are 21 by 100 each. Due on judgments, on 431, $15,800; on the others, $10,650 each; on prior blanket mortgage on these and six adjoining flats, $308,500.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sales, five actions, Samuel B. Paul, referee, 330 to 338 West Fifty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet east of Ninth Avenue, five five-story brownstone flats, the two westerly each 29 by 100.5, the next two 19 by 100.5 each, and the most easterly 29 by 100.5. Due on judgments, on 330, 336, and 338, $7,540 each; on 332 and 334, $4,890 each; on prior blanket mortgage, $115,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, March 30.

82D ST, s s, 177.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25.2x 102.2; Edward Miehling and wife to Barbara Kuhn $28,000
MADISON AV, 712; Augusta E. Wendt to S. Seabury Jones..... 30,500
MADISON AV, s w corner of 105th St, 100.11x70; William H. Hall and wife to William H. Hall, Jr..... 1
GREENWICH ST, 898; Maria Bradly and another to John Haaf..... 15,000
EAST 3D ST, n s, Lot 34, map of Land of Samuel Pickett; Nathan Lindenborn to Caroline Lindenborn 1
106TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Augustus H. Vanderpoel, referee, to William J. Nicklas 2,000
60TH ST, 109 West; Truman H. Baldwin and wife to Andrew Strange..... 10
32D ST, s s, 296 ft w of 1st Av, 18x 98; John Kroder to Johanna Kroder 5
ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 126th St, 101.5x123.9x99.11x108.11; George Rosenberg and wife to John J. Bird 75,000
ST. NICHOLAS AV, s w corner of 127th St, 101.5x98.9x99.11x113.8; George Rosenberg and wife to Thomas Kirby 75,000
52D ST, n s, 339 ft e of 1st Av, 20x 62.9x66.5; John Weingartner to Frederick G. Merckel 14,500
CATHARINE St, e s, Lot 152, map of Henry Rutgers, 24.2x95.2x24x97.8; Charles E. Butler, trustee, to A. Prescott Baker..... 1
SAME property; A. Prescott Baker to Alfred L. White..... 1
16TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 75x115.1x75.4x108.3, and other property; Annie P. Gibson and others to the trustees of Thomas McMullen... 1
95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 54x100.8; Bernard Cogan and wife to John Reilly..... 67,000
88TH ST, 111 East; Robert Dick and wife to Patrick Waters..... 27,000
MANHATTAN AV, s w corner of 119th St, 100.11x100; Charles H. Haulbert to Ida L. and Mary E. Jenkins..... 1

Recorded Leases.

FINELITE, Elizabeth, to Vincenzo Ruotolo and another; 112 and 114 Ridge St, 5 years..... $2,400
HAWKINS, Zopher L., trustee, to Frank Whittaker; 74 Stanton St, 5¼ years.....$1,100 and 1,200
SIMONS, Charles H., to Francis Rosenberg; 69 Varick St, 3 years.. 720

Recorded Mortgages.

BERTINI, Edward D., and wife to William H. Hewlett; s s of 144th St, 100 ft w of College Av, 3 years. $5,000
BENGTSON, Mathilda, to Nils L. Molmros; w s of Simpson St, 152 ft n of Lyon St, 2 years..... 1,500
BIRD, John J., and wife to L. S. Storms; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 126th St, 1 year..... 36,000
BERGER, Julius, to Elias Jacobs; 189 Orchard St, installments..... 11,000
HAAF, John, to Marla Brady and another; w s of Greenwich St, 24.10 ft s of West 10th St, 5 years..... 10,000
HILLER, William S., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 149 West 47th St, 5 years... 12,500
JONES, S. S., to A. E. Wendt; 712 Madison Av, 5 years..... 20,000
SAME to A. E. Wendt; w s of Madison Av, 20 ft n of 63d St, 5 years.. 10,000
JENKINS, Ida L., and another to Charles H. Haubert; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 119th St, demand 7,000
KEITEL, Thomas, and wife to Katharina Durr; n s of 131st St, 150 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year..... 2,000
KENNY, George J., and another to William H. Hewlett; 307 and 309 East 24th St, 1 year 2,000
KIRBY, Thomas, and wife to George W. Underhill; n w corner of St. Nicholas Av and 127th St, 1 year. 34,000
LAWRENCE, Sarah R., to John T. Hunt; s s of 158th St, 750 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,000
LEDERER, A. J., and wife to Frederick J. Jackson; 209 Greenwich St, 1 year..... 18,000
MILLER, Charles W., and wife to M. D. Brinkman; s s of 143d St, 231.3 ft e of Willis Av, 1 year.... 1,000
McLIMALD, John, and wife to Johanna Gunther; n w corner of Varick and Broome Sts, 1 year... 5,000
MERZBACH, Clementine, and another to Jessie Alexander; 86 Sheriff St, 3 years..... 18,000
SAME to Abraham Schleslinger; same property; installments..... 5,900
OLSEN, Sophia M., and another to John A. Rosland; w s of Fox St, 120.4 ft s of Intervale Av, 1 year.. 600
PETRAGLIA, Pasqual, and others to the New-York and Suburban Co-Operative Building and Loan Association; e s of Stebbins Av, 125.11 ft s of Freeman St, installments.. 3,750
SCHNEEWEISS, John W., and wife to H. L. Topitz; s s of 53d St, 243.9 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year..... 4,000
STRANGE, James, and William C. Strange; 109 West 60th St, 3 years.. 2,000
VREELAND, Albert H., and wife to M. A. D. Lange; n s of 173d St, 110 ft e of Washington Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 9,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Joseph O., executor, to Joseph O. Brown, as executor and trustee, (two mortgages,)..... $2,000
SAME, as trustee, to H. P. Brown, (two mortgages)..... 12,750
DAVIS, Magnus, to E. M. Goodman... 1
HONEYWELL, D. A., to James Miller, as trustee..... 11,766
JACKSON, Katharine R., and others, executors, to A. R. Jackson..... 12,043
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., executrix, to W. S. Mackay-Smith and others, trustees..... 1
O'BRIEN, James, to James E. Brush. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to J. M. Whitcomb..... 15,000
BETZ, John M., and another, executors, to E. J. Beyer..... 10,025

Lis Pendens.

47TH ST, n s, 40 ft w of 6th Av, 20 ft front; Hannah W. Gadsden against William S. Watson and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, entire front between 140th and 141st Sts; P. & F. Corbin against Frank S. Baldwin, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

94TH ST, 33 and 33½ West; Charles Burschenk against George Cohen and S. B. Heinman, owner and contractor $250
74TH ST, East, 25; Thomas D. Wadelton against Theresa Erb, owner; Edgewood Company, contractors... 310
AMSTERDAM AV and 143d St, n e corner; Eastern Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Charles G. Judson, owner and contractor..... 1,060
64TH ST, 28 and 32 West; New-York Architectural Iron Works against Luther F. Hartwell, owner and contractor..... 843
BOND ST, 10; same against A. & M. Lehman, owners; Hartwell & Co., contractors 166
PROSPECT AV, e s, 185 ft s of 156th St, 25 ft front; George Stolz against S. Pels, owner; Edward Bissinger, contractor..... 208

To Let for Business Purposes.

CHURCH MISSIONS HOUSE,
4th Av. and 22d St.
TWO STORES TO LET.
Desirable offices for Societies, Architects, Lawyers, Estates, &c.
Studios with proper light.
Building fire-proof.
Elevators, steam heat, gas and electric light, and janitor service without extra charge.
Apply on the premises.

A light, handsome
SUITE OF OFFICES
to let in
KEMP BUILDING,
Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Apply to janitor on premises.

OFFICES TO LET—Overlooking City Hall Park, 261 and 263 Broadway, corner Warren St.; small suites for lawyers; also large first-floor banking office; all modern conveniences. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

TO LEASE—Storage warehouses, with business; northwest corner Washington and Vestry Sts.; size, 44 by 86 feet; five stories and cellar. Inquire on premises.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—FIVE AND SIX ROOMS; ALL IMPROVEments; steam-heated halls. 171 East 90th St.

Legal Sales.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Western district of Pennsylvania.—Between WILLIAM G. MENDINHALL, plaintiff, and THE WESTERN NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, defendants.—In equity. May term, 1893. No. 18.

In the matter of the sale of the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, its properties and franchises.

To all holders of bonds and coupons secured by a certain mortgage executed by the Western New-York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company to the Fidelity Trust Insurance and Safe Deposit Company under date of December 1, 1887, (second mortgage bonds:)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, appointed Master by the said court under an order dated March 19th, 1895, with instructions to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the Fidelity Trust, Insurance and Safe Deposit Company and report distribution of the balance shown to such parties as may show themselves to be entitled thereto, that he will meet all parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on Tuesday, the 16th day of April, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 218 So. 6th Street, in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, when and where all parties interested are required to make and prove their claims or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. SUSSEX D. DAVIS, Master.
mh29-3aw2wF&M&W

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

127, 129, & 131 Mercer St.

E. H. Ludlow & Co.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

Wednesday, April 10th, '95,

at 12 o'clock M., at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, 127, 129, AND 131 MERCER ST., extra substantial 5-story brick building, with BOILER, (80 H. P.,) ENGINE, ELEVATOR, and ARTESIAN WELL. Lot 50x100 feet. Building erected by Herter Bros. for their own use and leased to one tenant.

70 per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 5 per cent. if desired.

For maps and particulars apply at Auctioneers', office, No. 111 Broadway.

A.—PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

SMYTH & RYAN will sell at public auction Wednesday, April 3, at 12 o'clock, at New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

11 Handsome Private Residences.

100 E. 58th St., cor. Park Av.

104, 106, 108, 110, East 58th St.

103, 107, 109, 111, East 65th St.

515, 517, East 117th St.

HAMILTON ODELL, Esq., Referee, 120 Broadway. BOWERS & SANDS, Esqs., Attorneys, 54 William St.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's Office, 111 Broadway.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will sell at auction, Tuesday, April 2, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Supreme Court partition sale, under the direction of Charles E. Lydecker, referee, 80th St., north side, 100 feet east of 10th Av., 10 lots, 25x102.2 each. LOCKWOOD & HILL, Attorneys, 115 Broadway, New-York. Maps at auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

INSURE YOUR TITLE,

if you offer lots for sale.

From The Brooklyn Eagle, March 4, 1895.

"REAL-ESTATE MARKET.

"For a number of years past it has grown to be almost a general practice that in all sales of real estate where a large number of parcels are sold at the same time, particularly of unimproved lots or other parcels where the consideration is small, to furnish to each purchaser without additional expense a policy of title insurance. So general has this practice become that it is invariably expected that such a policy will be furnished at every sale where any large amount of property is offered. In other words, the system of selling property with titles guaranteed by a reputable and responsible insurance company is one which commends itself to the best judgment of those most experienced in extensive sales of real estate."

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., New-York. 26 Court St., Brooklyn. N. E. Cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. 211 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 45 AND 47 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.; BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

A.—26th St., Facing Madison Square.

Superb house and stable, lot 29x200, "FOR SALE OR TO LEASE;" unfurnished; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 BROADWAY.

5th AV., NEAR 50th ST.—Superb full-size dwelling; All the fine mirrors, elegant chandeliers, gas fixtures, and magnificent carpets; "reduced to $65,000"; to effect immediate sale! Terms easy! V. K. STEVENSON & CO., 177 Broadway.

73d St., West,

BET. CENTRAL PARK & COLUMBUS AV.

Desirable four-story houses, fully decorated; steam heat and electric light.
CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St.

25 LAFAYETTE PLACE.

For sale—30 ft. in width x137.6 deep; right to one-half 10 ft. alley adjoining; price reasonable.
HORACE S. ELY & CO., 64 Cedar St.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION.—Building lots for sale in all parts of the city; with or without loan. HARRY T. ARNOLD, Real Estate Broker, 626 East 138th St., City.

Long Island City Property.

For Sale—To Lease—Land for manufactories and dwellings very low. For Rent, dwelling houses and flats well located. Apply Union College Land Office, 85 Borden Avenue, L. I. City.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

TO LET—Elegant private residence, 10 rooms, with all modern improvements, in an exclusive neighborhood, to lease for one or more years, at very reasonable terms. Apply to ALBERT GRASING, Highwood, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale.

FINE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. PUYALLUP INDIAN LANDS FOR SALE. Under act of Congress, approved March 3, 1893, there will be sold at public auction 3,600 city lots, adjoining Tacoma, Washington, appraised at prices to suit the times, from $20 to $500 each. Acre lots, $200 to $1,000 an acre. Timber lands, improved and unimproved farm lands, in 40-acre tracts or less, at $40 to $100 an acre; 1,800 acres for sale now, and several thousand acres more during the Summer. Deeds to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. Terms, cash, or not less than one-third cash and balance in equal annual installments in five, four, three, two, or one year, at option of purchaser, with 6 per centum interest, secured by mortgage.

Sale commences at Tacoma, Washington, on May 1, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M., and on every tenth day thereafter, (unless same occurs on Sunday, when it will be on the next day,) until all are sold or withdrawn from sale. Maps can be seen at this office.

For further information address PUYALLUP INDIAN COMMISSION, Bostwick Block, Tacoma, Washington.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

Hotel Grenoble Apartments,

57th STREET AND 7th AVENUE.

Elegant furnished suites, large and small, by the

Week, Month, or Year.

With or without hotel service. Apply WILLIAM NOBLE, OWNER.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"

1,037 and 1,038 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St.; elegant Apartments, 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; elevators and steam heat; rent low. Apply to

CHAS. W. FUESS, Superintendent, 1,038 5th Av., corner 85th St.

Real Estate at Auction.

PETER F. MEYER, AUCTIONEER,

111 BROADWAY.

LIQUIDATION SALE

OF CHOICE

Improved and Unimproved Property.

4 lots at 53d St., west of 8th Av.
69 and 71 Varick St.
4 lots at 152d St. and 8th Av.
1,562 Madison Av., (105th St.)
168 and 170 8th Av., (19th St.)
9 lots at 135th, 138th, Railroad Av., and Mott Haven Canal.
145th St. and Concord Av.
162, 164, and 166 Leonard St.
349 West 30th St.
253 East 50th St.
67 East 80th St.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Thursday, April 4, at 12 o'Clock Noon

AT REAL ESTATE SALESROOMS, 111 BROADWAY.

For Maps, Terms, &c., apply to AUCTIONEER, or to EDWIN L. KALISH and J. CULBERT PALMER, Attorneys, 165 Broadway, New-York City.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
EXECUTOR'S SALE,
BY ORDER OF A. B. CRANE, Executor, of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY,
12, 14, 16, AND 16 1-2 DOWNING ST.,
2 lots on
139th AND 140th STS.,
and the valuable leasehold property,
21 AND 23 AVENUE B,
214 AND 216 EAST 2d ST.,
210 HOUSTON, AND
103 1st STS.;
also
23½ ACRES OF LAND IN ULSTER COUNTY
and
2 PEWS IN GRACE CHURCH.
Books, maps, &c., at CRANE & LOCKWOOD'S, Attys., 41 Wall St., and at the auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

TUESDAY, April 9, 1895,

at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of Price W. Hasbrouck, Henry Bischoff, Jr., and Frank Hasbrouck, Executors of John L. Hasbrouck, deceased,

THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE

4-story and basement high-stoop brownstone house with lot,

No. 151 West 23d St.,

AND

14 Desirable Lots on

89TH AND 90TH STREETS,

between Columbus & Amsterdam Avs.

For maps, &c., apply to Straley, Hasbrouck & Schindler, Esqrs., Attorneys for the Executors, 280 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
The choice and valuable properties
NOS. 28 AND 30 CITY HALL PLACE,
Between Duane and Pearl Sts.,
NO. 34 NEW BOWERY,
running through to and being
NO. 30 ROOSEVELT ST.,
and
307 AND 309 WATER ST.,
between Roosevelt and Dover Sts.
Maps, &c., at auctioneer's, 111 Broadway.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, APRIL 2, 1895,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION,
WILLIAM M. HOES, ESQ., REFEREE,
of the
CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROPERTY
NO. 27 MERCER ST.,
between Grand and Canal Sts.
For maps, &c., apply to EDGAR J. NATHAN, Plff.'s Atty., 120 Broadway, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—SIMON H. OCHS, plaintiff, against HYMAN GOLDBERG and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date March 2, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Thirteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and within Section 2, Block 332, on the land map of the said City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly line or side of Delancey Street with the easterly line or side of Sheriff Street; thence running southerly along the easterly line or side of Sheriff Street eighty-seven feet and six inches, (87 ft. 6 in.;) thence easterly and parallel with Delancey Street forty-four feet, (44 ft.;) thence northerly and parallel with Sheriff Street, twenty-four feet and six inches, (24 ft. 6 in.;) thence westerly and parallel with Delancey Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with Sheriff Street sixty-three feet (63 ft.) to the southerly line or side of Delancey Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line or side of Delancey Street nineteen feet (19 ft.) to the point or place of beginning. Being the premises now known by the street numbers 247 Delancey Street and 44 and 44½ Sheriff Street in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1895.

CHARLES H. DANIELS, Referee.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall St., New-York City.
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SEVENTY-SECOND STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM C. LESSTER, plaintiff, against HAROLD REID and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 27th day of March, 1895, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 28th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-third day of April, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows, to wit:

All those certain lots of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant four hundred and forty-eight feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Seventy-second Street with the easterly side of Avenue A, running thence northerly and parallel with Avenue A, sixty-four feet four inches, thence easterly and parallel with Seventy-second Street, one hundred feet, thence southerly and again parallel with Avenue A, sixty-four feet four inches to the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning. Subject to the covenants restricting the use of the said lands contained in the conveyance thereof recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,199 of Deeds, at page 151.—Dated New-York, March 29th, 1895.

JAMES M. VARNUM, Referee.
GEORGE E. HORNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MATILDA HIRSCHBERG, formerly Matilda Stern, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. SMITH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action